

T. Susan Hanley

Access DB# 96106

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JUN -9 2

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

(5110)

Requester's Full Name: Brian Kwon Examiner #: 7845 Date: 6/6/03
 Art Unit: 1614 Phone Number 301-5397 Serial Number: 101018616
 Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: 1001 Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need. MEY

 Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: synaptic conductance: gabapentin & pregabalin
 Inventors (please provide full names): Brian Kwon

Earliest Priority Filing Date: 7/2/99

For Sequence Searches Only Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.

- synaptic conductance - pregabalin & gabapentin
 - use: pain e.g. hyperalgesia, allodynia, inflammation)

STAFF USE ONLY

	Type of Search	Vendors and cost where applicable
Searcher: <u>Hanley</u>	NA Sequence (#) _____	STN <u>\$432</u>
Searcher Phone #: _____	AA Sequence (#) _____	Dialog _____
Searcher Location: _____	Structure (#) <u>2</u>	Questel/Orbit _____
Date Searcher Picked Up: <u>6/9</u>	Bibliographic _____	Dr.Link _____
Date Completed: <u>6/11</u>	Litigation _____	Lexis/Nexis _____
Searcher Prep & Review Time: <u>40</u>	Fulltext _____	Sequence Systems _____
Clerical Prep Time: _____	Patent Family _____	WWW/Internet _____
Online Time: <u>115</u>	Other _____	Other (specify) _____

=> file reg

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:01:16 ON 11 JUN 2003

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Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 10 JUN 2003 HIGHEST RN 528811-66-7

DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 10 JUN 2003 HIGHEST RN 528811-66-7

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 6, 2003

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. See HELP PROPERTIES for more information. See STNote 27, Searching Properties in the CAS Registry File, for complete details:

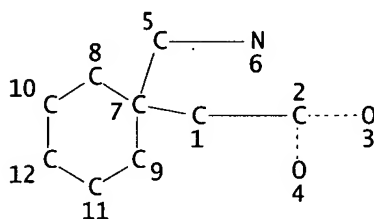
<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf>

=> d que 19

search for gabapentin

L7

STR



this is a family search that picks up all isomers, mixtures, salts & isotopes of gabapentin

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 12

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

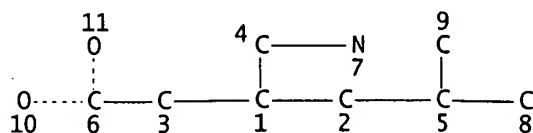
L9 14 SEA FILE=REGISTRY FAM FUL L7 14 cpdo

=> d que 113

search for pregabalin

L11

STR



this is a family search that picks up all salts, isotopes, isomers & mixtures

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 11

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L13 7 SEA FILE=REGISTRY FAM FUL L11 *7 cp do in pregabalin*

=> file medline

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 13:01:18 ON 11 JUN 2003

FILE LAST UPDATED: 10 JUN 2003 (20030610/UP). FILE COVERS 1958 TO DATE.

On April 13, 2003, MEDLINE was reloaded. See HELP RLOAD for details.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2003 vocabulary. See <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/changes2003.html> for a description on changes.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d que nos 138

*NOS = NO STRUCTURE SHOWN
See Registry print-out*

L7 STR
L9 14 SEA FILE=REGISTRY FAM FUL L7
L11 STR
L13 7 SEA FILE=REGISTRY FAM FUL L11
L32 1272 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L9 OR GABAPENTIN OR NEURONTIN

L33 59 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 OR PREGABALIN OR (3-ISOBUTYL GABA)
L34 37 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L32 AND L33
L36 71254 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON DRUG THERAPY, COMBINATION/CT
L38 2 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L34 AND L36 *2 cites*

CT = controlled terminology

=> d que nos 140

L7 STR
L9 14 SEA FILE=REGISTRY FAM FUL L7
L11 STR
L13 7 SEA FILE=REGISTRY FAM FUL L11
L32 1272 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L9 OR GABAPENTIN OR NEURONTIN

L33 59 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 OR PREGABALIN OR (3-ISOBUTYL GABA)
L34 37 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L32 AND L33
L35 6 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L34 AND (TOGETHER OR COMBIN? OR POTENTIAT? OR SYNERG? OR COMPOSITION)
L40 1 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L35 AND SYNERG? *1 cite*

=> d que nos 157

L7 STR

L9 14 SEA FILE=REGISTRY FAM FUL L7
 L11 STR
 L13 7 SEA FILE=REGISTRY FAM FUL L11
 L32 1272 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L9 OR GABAPENTIN OR NEURONTIN

 L33 59 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 OR PREGABALIN OR (3-ISOBUTYL GABA)
 L48 157562 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON PAIN+NT/CT
 L49 1938 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON HYPERALGESIA+NT/CT
 L50 1285 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON ALLODYN?
 L53 241 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON (L48 OR L49 OR L50) AND L32
 L54 20 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON (L48 OR L49 OR L50) AND L33
 L55 14 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L53 AND L54
 L57 11 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L55 NOT (STEREOSPECIFIC OR PFIZER OR VINCRISTINE)/TI

NT = narrower term

11 cites

=> s 138 or 140 or 157

L92 12 L38 OR L40 OR L57 *12 cites total for med line*

=> file biosis

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 13:01:23 ON 11 JUN 2003
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FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.
 CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNS) PRESENT
 FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 4 June 2003 (20030604/ED)

=> d que nos 179

L7 STR
 L9 14 SEA FILE=REGISTRY FAM FUL L7
 L11 STR
 L13 7 SEA FILE=REGISTRY FAM FUL L11
 L76 112 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 OR PREGABALIN OR (3-ISOBUTYL GABA)
 L77 1561 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON PLU=ON L9 OR ?GABAPENTIN? OR ?NEURONTIN?
 L78 54 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON PLU=ON L76 AND L77
 L79 3 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON PLU=ON L78 AND (SYNERG? OR POTENTIAT?)

3 cites

=> d que nos 180

L7 STR
 L9 14 SEA FILE=REGISTRY FAM FUL L7
 L11 STR
 L13 7 SEA FILE=REGISTRY FAM FUL L11
 L76 112 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 OR PREGABALIN OR (3-ISOBUTYL GABA)
 L77 1561 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON PLU=ON L9 OR ?GABAPENTIN? OR ?NEURONTIN?
 L78 54 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON PLU=ON L76 AND L77
 L80 5 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON PLU=ON L78 AND (TOGETHER OR COMBIN?)

5 cites

cont'd
L 80 (OR CO-ADMINIS? OR MIXTURE OR ADJUNCT) /

KWON 10/018,616

=> s 179-80

L93 7 (L79 OR L80) / 7 *cites in Biosis*

=> file uspatful

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 13:01:25 ON 11 JUN 2003
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 10 Jun 2003 (20030610/PD)
FILE LAST UPDATED: 10 Jun 2003 (20030610/ED)
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US6578203
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2003106125
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 10 Jun 2003 (20030610/UPCA)
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 10 Jun 2003 (20030610/PD)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Feb 2003
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Feb 2003

>>> USPAT2 is now available. USPATFULL contains full text of the <<<
>>> original, i.e., the earliest published granted patents or <<<
>>> applications. USPAT2 contains full text of the latest US <<<
>>> publications, starting in 2001, for the inventions covered in <<<
>>> USPATFULL. A USPATFULL record contains not only the original <<<
>>> published document but also a list of any subsequent <<<
>>> publications. The publication number, patent kind code, and <<<
>>> publication date for all the US publications for an invention <<<
>>> are displayed in the PI (Patent Information) field of USPATFULL <<<
>>> records and may be searched in standard search fields, e.g., /PN, <<<
>>> /PK, etc. <<<

>>> USPATFULL and USPAT2 can be accessed and searched together <<<
>>> through the new cluster USPATALL. Type FILE USPATALL to <<<
>>> enter this cluster. <<<
>>> <<<
>>> Use USPATALL when searching terms such as patent assignees, <<<
>>> classifications, or claims, that may potentially change from <<<
>>> the earliest to the latest publication. <<<

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.

=> d que nos 189

L86 62 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON (?GABAPENTIN? OR ?NEURONTIN?
) (10A) (PREGABALIN OR (3-ISOBUTYL GABA))
L87 4 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L86(10A) (SYNERG? OR
POTENTIAT?)
L89 1 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L87 AND SODIUM/TI / 1 *cite*

=> d que nos 191

L86 62 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON (?GABAPENTIN? OR ?NEURONTIN?
) (10A) (PREGABALIN OR (3-ISOBUTYL GABA))
L90 15 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L86(10A) (FORMULAT? OR
COMBIN? OR COMPOSITION OR TOGETHER)
L91 2 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON PLU=ON L90 AND (SODIUM OR LIQUID)/T 2 *cites*

I

=> s 189 or 191

L94 2 L89 OR L91 2 cites in uspat full

=> file hcaplus

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:01:28 ON 11 JUN 2003
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 11 Jun 2003 VOL 138 ISS 24
 FILE LAST UPDATED: 10 Jun 2003 (20030610/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d que nos 129

L27 40 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ?GABAPENTIN?(S)?PREGABALIN?
 L28 7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L27(S)(TOGETHER OR COMBIN? OR POTENTIAT? OR SYNGERG? OR COMPOSITION)
 L29 4 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L28 AND ((GABAPENTIN AND PREGABALIN) OR ANALGESIC ACTION)/TI 4 cites

=> d que nos 131

L7 STR
 L9 14 SEA FILE=REGISTRY FAM FUL L7
 L11 STR
 L13 7 SEA FILE=REGISTRY FAM FUL L11
 L14 693 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L9
 L15 733 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L14 OR GABAPENTIN/OBI
 L16 115 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L13
 L17 120 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L16 OR PREGABALIN/OBI
 L19 32 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L15(L)(TOGETHER OR COMBIN? OR POTENTIAT? OR SYNGERG?)
 L20 14 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L17(L)(TOGETHER OR COMBIN? OR POTENTIAT? OR SYNGERG?)
 L21 11 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L19 AND L20
 L31 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L21 AND (GABAPENTIN AND PREGABALIN) /TI 2 cites

OBI = all field except the abstract

=> s 129 or 131

L95 4 L29 OR L31 4 cites in HCAPLUS

=> file wpix

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 13:01:30 ON 11 JUN 2003
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 9 JUN 2003 <20030609/UP>
MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE: 200336 <200336/DW>
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

>>> NEW WEEKLY SDI FREQUENCY AVAILABLE --> see NEWS <<<

>>> SLART (Simultaneous Left and Right Truncation) is now
available in the /ABEX field. An additional search field
/BIX is also provided which comprises both /BI and /ABEX <<<

>>> PATENT IMAGES AVAILABLE FOR PRINT AND DISPLAY <<<

>>> FOR DETAILS OF THE PATENTS COVERED IN CURRENT UPDATES,
SEE <http://www.derwent.com/dwpi/updates/dwpicov/index.html> <<<

>>> FOR A COPY OF THE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX STN USER GUIDE,
PLEASE VISIT:
http://www.stn-international.de/training_center/patents/stn_guide.pdf <<<

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GUIDES, PLEASE VISIT:
http://www.derwent.com/userguides/dwpi_guide.html <<<

=> d que 163

L59 152 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON ?GABAPENTIN? OR ?NEURONTIN?
L60 39 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON PREGABALIN OR (3-ISOBUTYL GABA)
L61 35 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L59 AND L60
L62 8 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L61 AND SYNERG?
L63 1 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L62 AND PHARMACEUTICAL/TI

1 cite in

Derwent

=>

=> dup rem 192 193 194 195 163 removing duplicate citations
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 13:02:45 ON 11 JUN 2003

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 13:02:45 ON 11 JUN 2003
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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 13:02:45 ON 11 JUN 2003
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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L92

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L93
 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L94
 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L95
 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L63

L96 20 DUP REM L92 L93 L94 L95 L63 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED) / 20 cites total
 ANSWERS '1-12' FROM FILE MEDLINE
 ANSWERS '13-16' FROM FILE BIOSIS
 ANSWERS '17-18' FROM FILE USPATFULL
 ANSWERS '19-20' FROM FILE HCAPLUS

=> d ibib abs ind 1-12

IND = indexing (controlled terminology)

L96 ANSWER 1 OF 20 / MEDLINE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002673857 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 22299393 PubMed ID: 12411814

TITLE: Gabapentin and pregabalin can interact synergistically with naproxen to produce antihyperalgesia.

AUTHOR: Hurley Robert W; Chatterjea Debika; Rose Feng Meihua; Taylor Charles P; Hammond Donna L

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Anesthesia and Critical Care, and Committee on Neurobiology, University of Chicago, Illinois, USA.

SOURCE: ANESTHESIOLOGY, (2002 Nov) 97 (5) 1263-73.
 Journal code: 1300217. ISSN: 0003-3022.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 200211

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20021119

Last Updated on STN: 20021214

Entered Medline: 20021127

AB BACKGROUND: Gabapentin and pregabalin are

anticonvulsants with antihyperalgesic effects in animal models of neuropathic and inflammatory nociception. This study characterized the manner in which gabapentin or pregabalin interacts with naproxen to suppress thermal hyperalgesia and inflammation in the carrageenan model of peripheral inflammation. METHODS: Gabapentin, pregabalin, naproxen, or a fixed-dose ratio of gabapentin + naproxen or pregabalin + naproxen was administered orally to rats after the induction of inflammation by intraplantar injection of lambda-carrageenan in one hind paw. Nociceptive thresholds were determined by the radiant heat paw-withdrawal test. Paw edema was measured by plethysmometry. Drug plasma concentrations were determined by a liquid chromatography-mass spectroscopy-mass spectroscopy method. RESULTS: Gabapentin, pregabalin, and naproxen alone reversed thermal hyperalgesia with ED50 values of 19.2, 6.0, and 0.5 mg/kg, respectively. Mixtures of gabapentin + naproxen in fixed-dose ratios of 50:1, 10:1, or 1:1 interacted synergistically to reverse carrageenan-induced thermal hyperalgesia. However, 1:50 gabapentin + naproxen produced only additive effects. No combination of gabapentin + naproxen decreased paw edema in a manner greater than additive. Plasma concentrations of gabapentin and naproxen were unaltered by the addition of the other drug. The mixture of 10:1 of pregabalin + naproxen interacted synergistically to reverse thermal hyperalgesia on the inflamed hind paw, whereas mixtures of 1:1 or 1:10 produced additive effects. CONCLUSIONS: These data suggest that gabapentin + naproxen and pregabalin + naproxen can interact synergistically or additively to reverse thermal hyperalgesia

DUPLICATE 1

Gives a better idea of all topics presented in the full paper

associated with peripheral inflammation. Therefore, the use of **gabapentin** or **pregabalin** in low-dose combinations with naproxen may afford therapeutic advantages for clinical treatment of persistent inflammatory pain.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
 Acetic Acids: BL, blood
 *Acetic Acids: PD, pharmacology
 *Analgesics: PD, pharmacology
 *Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal: PD, pharmacology
 Calcium: ME, metabolism
 Calcium Channels: DE, drug effects
 Drug Synergism
 *Hyperalgesia: DT, drug therapy
 Naproxen: BL, blood
 *Naproxen: PD, pharmacology
 Rats
 Rats, Sprague-Dawley
 *gamma-Aminobutyric Acid: AA, analogs & derivatives
 *gamma-Aminobutyric Acid: PD, pharmacology
 RN 22204-53-1 (Naproxen); 56-12-2 (gamma-Aminobutyric Acid); **60142-96-3 (gabapentin)**; 7440-70-2 (Calcium)
 CN 0 (3-isobutyl GABA); 0 (Acetic Acids); 0 (Analgesics); 0 (Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal); 0 (Calcium Channels)

indexing

L96 ANSWER 2 OF 20 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002406626 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 22150765 PubMed ID: 12161092
 TITLE: **Gabapentin and pregabalin suppress tactile allodynia and potentiate spinal cord stimulation in a model of neuropathy.**
 AUTHOR: Wallin Johan; Cui Jian-Guo; Yakhnitsa Vadim; Schechtmann Gaston; Meyerson Bjorn A; Linderroth Bengt
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Section of Neurosurgery, Karolinska Institutet, S-171 76 Stockholm, Sweden.
 SOURCE: EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF PAIN, (2002) 6 (4) 261-72.
 Journal code: 9801774. ISSN: 1090-3801.
 PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200210
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020806
 Last Updated on STN: 20021017
 Entered Medline: 20021016

AB Spinal cord stimulation (SCS) is an effective tool in alleviating neuropathic pain. However, a number of well-selected patients fail to obtain satisfactory pain relief. Previous studies have demonstrated that i.t. baclofen and/or adenosine can enhance the SCS effect, but this combined therapy has been shown to be useful in less than half of the cases and more effective substances are therefore needed. The aim of this experimental study in rats was to examine whether **gabapentin** or **pregabalin** attenuates tactile allodynia following partial sciatic nerve injury and whether subeffective doses of these drugs can potentiate the effects of SCS in rats which do not respond to SCS. Mononeuropathy was produced by a photochemically induced ischaemic lesion of the sciatic nerve. Tactile withdrawal thresholds were assessed with von Frey filaments. Effects of increasing doses of **gabapentin** and **pregabalin** (i.t. and i.v.) on the withdrawal thresholds were

analysed. These drugs were found to reduce tactile **allodynia** in a dose-dependent manner. In SCS non-responding rats, i.e. where stimulation per se failed to suppress **allodynia**, a combination of SCS and subeffective doses of the drugs markedly attenuated allodynia. In subsequent acute experiments, extracellular recordings from wide dynamic range neurones in the dorsal horn showed prominent hyperexcitability. The combination of SCS and **gabapentin**, at the same subeffective dose, clearly enhanced suppression of this hyperexcitability. In conclusion, electrical therapy and pharmacological therapy in neuropathic pain can, when they are inefficient individually, become effective when combined.

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CT Check Tags: Animal; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
 *Acetic Acids: PD, pharmacology
 *Analgesics: PD, pharmacology
 *Anticonvulsants: PD, pharmacology
 *Calcium Channel Blockers: PD, pharmacology
Drug Therapy, Combination
 Electric Stimulation
 Electrophysiology
 Injections
 Ischemia
 *Mononeuropathies: DT, drug therapy
 Mononeuropathies: TH, therapy
 *Pain: DT, drug therapy
 Pain: TH, therapy
 Posterior Horn Cells: DE, drug effects
 Rats
 Rats, Sprague-Dawley
 *Sciatic Nerve: IN, injuries
 *Spinal Cord: DE, drug effects
 Touch
 *gamma-Aminobutyric Acid: AA, analogs & derivatives
 *gamma-Aminobutyric Acid: PD, pharmacology
 RN 56-12-2 (gamma-Aminobutyric Acid); 60142-96-3 (**gabapentin**)
 CN 0 (3-isobutyl GABA); 0 (Acetic Acids); 0 (Analgesics); 0 (Anticonvulsants); 0 (Calcium Channel Blockers)

L96 ANSWER 3 OF 20 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 4
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001366897 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21321016 PubMed ID: 11427331
 TITLE: **Gabapentin** inhibits the substance P-facilitated K(+)-evoked release of [(3)H]glutamate from rat caudal trigeminal nucleus slices.
 AUTHOR: Maneuf Y P; Hughes J; McKnight A T
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Pfizer Global Research & Development, Cambridge Laboratories, Cambridge University Forvie Site, Robinson Way, Cambridge CB2 2QB, UK.. yannick.maneuf@pfizer.com
 SOURCE: PAIN, (2001 Aug) 93 (2) 191-6.
 Journal code: 7508686. ISSN: 0304-3959.
 PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200109
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010917
 Last Updated on STN: 20010917
 Entered Medline: 20010913

AB The effect of **gabapentin** on the release of the spinal sensory

neurotransmitter glutamate has been investigated in an in vitro model using a perfused thin slice preparation from the rat brainstem containing the spinal trigeminal caudal subnucleus (Sp5C) and pre-incubated with [(3)H]glutamate. Addition of excess K(+) to the perfusing solution increased the content of tritium in the perfusate. The prior addition of substance P increased this index of glutamate release in a concentration-dependent manner, with the mean maximum of around 50% increase obtained at 1-3 microM. The action of substance P to increase the evoked release of glutamate was blocked by the antagonist CP-99994, suggesting a specific involvement of the NK(1) receptor in mediating the facilitatory effect. On its own, **gabapentin** at up to 100 microM did not modify the baseline level of K(+)-evoked release of glutamate; however, **gabapentin** caused a concentration-dependent decrease of the facilitatory effect of substance P (EC(50)=6.49 microM). The R-(-)- and S-(+)-isomers of 3-isobutylgaba were then tested against the increase in K(+)-evoked release of glutamate by substance P. S-(+)-3-isobutylgaba (**pregabalin**) at 30 microM acted like **gabapentin** to reduce the substance P-mediated increase of release almost to the baseline level of K(+)-evoked release, while in contrast the R-(-)-isomer at this concentration produced no reduction, and rather a trend towards a further enhancement of the potentiating effect of substance P. In conclusion, we have found and characterized an effect of **gabapentin** that is of possible mechanistic relevance to the anti-hyperalgesic/allodynic actions of this compound.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Male
 *Acetic Acids: PD, pharmacology
 *Analgesics: PD, pharmacology
 Anticonvulsants: PD, pharmacology
 Dose-Response Relationship, Drug
 *Glutamic Acid: PK, pharmacokinetics
 Organ Culture
 Piperidines: PD, pharmacology
 Potassium: PD, pharmacology
 Rats
 Rats, Inbred Strains
 Receptors, Neurokinin-1: AI, antagonists & inhibitors
 Stereoisomerism
 *Substance P: PD, pharmacology
 Trigeminal Nucleus, Spinal: DE, drug effects
 *Trigeminal Nucleus, Spinal: ME, metabolism
 Tritium: DU, diagnostic use
 gamma-Aminobutyric Acid: AA, analogs & derivatives
 gamma-Aminobutyric Acid: CH, chemistry
 gamma-Aminobutyric Acid: PD, pharmacology
 RN 10028-17-8 (Tritium); 136982-36-0 (3-(2-methoxybenzylamino)-2-phenylpiperidine); 33507-63-0 (Substance P); 56-12-2 (gamma-Aminobutyric Acid); 56-86-0 (Glutamic Acid); **60142-96-3 (gabapentin)**; 7440-09-7 (Potassium)
 CN 0 (3-isobutyl GABA); 0 (Acetic Acids); 0 (Analgesics); 0 (Anticonvulsants); 0 (Piperidines); 0 (Receptors, Neurokinin-1)

L96 ANSWER 4 OF 20

MEDLINE

DUPLICATE 5

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999219447 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99219447 PubMed ID: 10204753

TITLE: **Gabapentin** and **pregabalin**, but not morphine and amitriptyline, block both static and dynamic components of mechanical allodynia induced by streptozocin in the rat.

AUTHOR: Field M J; McCleary S; Hughes J; Singh L

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biology, Parke-Davis Neuroscience Research
Centre, Cambridge University Forvie Site, UK.
SOURCE: PAIN, (1999 Mar) 80 (1-2) 391-8.
Journal code: 7508686. ISSN: 0304-3959.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199906
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19990714
Last Updated on STN: 19990714
Entered Medline: 19990630

AB A single injection of streptozocin (50 mg/kg, i.p.) led to the development of static and dynamic **allodynia** in the rat. The two responses were detected, respectively, by application of pressure using von Frey hairs or lightly stroking the hind paw with a cotton bud. Static **allodynia** was present in the majority of the animals within 10 days following streptozocin. In contrast, dynamic **allodynia** took almost twice as long to develop and was only present in approximately 60% of rats. Morphine (1-3 mg/kg, s.c.) and amitriptyline (0.25-2.0 mg/kg, p.o.) dose-dependently blocked static **allodynia**. However, neither of the compounds was effective against dynamic **allodynia**. In contrast, **gabapentin** (10-100 mg/kg, p.o.) and the related compound **pregabalin** (3-30 mg/kg, p.o.) dose-dependently blocked both types of **allodynia**. However, the corresponding R-enantiomer (10-100 mg/kg, p.o.) of **pregabalin**, was found to be inactive. The intrathecal administration of **gabapentin** dose-dependently (1-100 microg/animal) blocked both static and dynamic **allodynia**. In contrast, administration of similar doses of **gabapentin** into the hind paw failed to block these responses. It is suggested that in this model of neuropathic pain dynamic **allodynia** is mediated by A beta-fibres and the static type involves small diameter nociceptive fibres. These data suggest that **gabapentin** and **pregabalin** possess a superior antiallodynic profile than morphine and amitriptyline, and may represent a novel class of therapeutic agents for the treatment of neuropathic pain.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Male
Acetic Acids: AD, administration & dosage
*Acetic Acids: TU, therapeutic use
Amitriptyline: AD, administration & dosage
*Amitriptyline: TU, therapeutic use
Analgesics: AD, administration & dosage
*Analgesics: TU, therapeutic use
Diabetes Mellitus, Experimental: PP, physiopathology
Hindlimb
Hyperglycemia: CI, chemically induced
Hyperglycemia: PP, physiopathology
Injections
Injections, Spinal
Morphine: AD, administration & dosage
*Morphine: TU, therapeutic use
Pain: CI, chemically induced
*Pain: PC, prevention & control
Physical Stimulation
Rats
Rats, Sprague-Dawley
Skin: PP, physiopathology
Streptozocin
Touch
gamma-Aminobutyric Acid: AD, administration & dosage

*gamma-Aminobutyric Acid: AA, analogs & derivatives
 gamma-Aminobutyric Acid: TU, therapeutic use
 RN 18883-66-4 (Streptozocin); 50-48-6 (Amitriptyline); 56-12-2
 (gamma-Aminobutyric Acid); 57-27-2 (Morphine); 60142-96-3
 (gabapentin)
 CN 0 (3-isobutyl GABA); 0 (Acetic Acids); 0
 (Analgesics)

L96 ANSWER 5 OF 20 MEDLINE
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001362077 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21315795 PubMed ID: 11422338
 TITLE: Myoclonus in epilepsy patients with anticonvulsive add-on
 therapy with **pregabalin**.
 AUTHOR: Huppertz H J; Feuerstein T J; Schulze-Bonhage A
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Epilepsy Center, Department of Neurology, University of
 Freiburg, Breisacher Str. 64, D-79106 Freiburg, Germany..
 huppertz@nz.ukl.uni-freiburg.de
 SOURCE: EPILEPSIA, (2001 Jun) 42 (6) 790-2.
 Journal code: 2983306R. ISSN: 0013-9580.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 (RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200108
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010813
 Last Updated on STN: 20021211
 Entered Medline: 20010809

AB PURPOSE: To report on the occurrence of myoclonus in patients receiving
pregabalin (PGB) for the treatment of focal epilepsy. METHODS:
 Clinic records of 19 patients who were consecutively enrolled at a tertial
 referral epilepsy center in a randomized, double-blind and/or open add-on
 study with PGB were reviewed. RESULTS: In four patients treated with PGB,
 focal myoclonus newly developed. The side effect appeared with PGB doses
 of 50-600 mg/day; the intensity showed some dose dependency. All patients
 had medically refractory focal epilepsy and received other antiepileptic
 drugs (AEDs) besides the study medication. One patient showed focal
 myoclonic jerks of the left arm, whereas the other patients developed
 multifocal myoclonus. Polygraphic studies including electromyogram
 (EMG)-triggered back-averaging of the EEG in the patient with the highest
 frequency of myoclonic jerks showed no visible correlate of the myoclonus.
 In this patient, frequency and intensity of myoclonic jerks significantly
 decreased after dose reduction of PGB. In the other cases, myoclonus was
 only subtle and did not significantly interfere with daily activities, so
 that a dose reduction of PGB was not considered necessary. CONCLUSIONS:
 These data indicate a relatively high incidence (four of 19) of myoclonus
 associated with PGB therapy. The rate seems to be at least as high as
 reported in patients receiving the structurally similar anticonvulsant
gabapentin.

CT Check Tags: Female; Human; Male
 Acetic Acids: AE, adverse effects
 Acetic Acids: CH, chemistry
 Adult
 *Anticonvulsants: AE, adverse effects
 Anticonvulsants: TU, therapeutic use
 Clinical Trials: SN; statistics & numerical data
 Dose-Response Relationship, Drug
 Double-Blind Method
 Drug Therapy, Combination

Electroencephalography
 Electromyography
 Epilepsies, Partial: DI, diagnosis
 *Epilepsies, Partial: DT, drug therapy
 Germany: EP, epidemiology
 Incidence
 *Myoclonus: CI, chemically induced
 Myoclonus: EP, epidemiology
 Randomized Controlled Trials: SN, statistics & numerical data
 *gamma-Aminobutyric Acid: AE, adverse effects
 gamma-Aminobutyric Acid: AA, analogs & derivatives
 gamma-Aminobutyric Acid: TU, therapeutic use
 RN 56-12-2 (gamma-Aminobutyric Acid); 60142-96-3 (gabapentin)
 CN 0 (3-isobutyl GABA); 0 (Acetic Acids); 0
 (Anticonvulsants)

L96 ANSWER 6 OF 20 MEDLINE
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001096648 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21012847 PubMed ID: 11129121
 TITLE: Anticonvulsants for neuropathic pain syndromes: mechanisms
 of action and place in therapy.
 AUTHOR: Tremont-Lukats I W; Megeff C; Backonja M M
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Neurology Department, University of Wisconsin, Madison,
 USA.
 SOURCE: DRUGS, (2000 Nov) 60 (5) 1029-52. Ref: 161
 Journal code: 7600076. ISSN: 0012-6667.
 PUB. COUNTRY: New Zealand
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 General Review; (REVIEW)
 (REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200102
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010322
 Last Updated on STN: 20010322
 Entered Medline: 20010201

AB Neuropathic pain, a form of chronic pain caused by injury to or disease of the peripheral or central nervous system, is a formidable therapeutic challenge to clinicians because it does not respond well to traditional pain therapies. Our knowledge about the pathogenesis of neuropathic pain has grown significantly over last 2 decades. Basic research with animal and human models of neuropathic pain has shown that a number of pathophysiological and biochemical changes take place in the nervous system as a result of an insult. This property of the nervous system to adapt morphologically and functionally to external stimuli is known as neuroplasticity and plays a crucial role in the onset and maintenance of pain symptoms. Many similarities between the pathophysiological phenomena observed in some epilepsy models and in neuropathic pain models justify the rationale for use of anticonvulsant drugs in the symptomatic management of neuropathic pain disorders. Carbamazepine, the first anticonvulsant studied in clinical trials, probably alleviates pain by decreasing conductance in Na⁺ channels and inhibiting ectopic discharges. Results from clinical trials have been positive in the treatment of trigeminal neuralgia, painful diabetic neuropathy and postherpetic neuralgia. The availability of newer anticonvulsants tested in higher quality clinical trials has marked a new era in the treatment of neuropathic pain. Gabapentin has the most clearly demonstrated analgesic effect for the treatment of neuropathic pain, specifically for treatment of painful diabetic neuropathy and postherpetic neuralgia. Based on the positive results of these studies and its favourable adverse effect profile,

gabapentin should be considered the first choice of therapy for neuropathic pain. Evidence for the efficacy of phenytoin as an antinociceptive agent is, at best, weak to modest. Lamotrigine has good potential to modulate and control neuropathic pain, as shown in 2 controlled clinical trials, although another randomised trial showed no effect. There is potential for phenobarbital, clonazepam, valproic acid, topiramate, **pregabalin** and tiagabine to have antihyperalgesic and antinociceptive activities based on result in animal models of neuropathic pain, but the efficacy of these drugs in the treatment of human neuropathic pain has not yet been fully determined in clinical trials. The role of anticonvulsant drugs in the treatment of neuropathic pain is evolving and has been clearly demonstrated with **gabapentin** and carbamazepine. Further advances in our understanding of the mechanisms underlying neuropathic pain syndromes and well-designed clinical trials should further the opportunities to establish the role of anticonvulsants in the treatment of neuropathic pain.

CT Check Tags: Human

*Anticonvulsants: PD, pharmacology

Anticonvulsants: TU, therapeutic use

*Nervous System Diseases: DT, drug therapy

Nervous System Diseases: PP, physiopathology

*Pain: DT, drug therapy

Pain: ET, etiology

Syndrome

CN 0 (Anticonvulsants)

L96 ANSWER 7 OF 20 MEDLINE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999203059 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99203059 PubMed ID: 10189176

TITLE: 3-substituted GABA analogs with central nervous system activity: a review.

AUTHOR: Bryans J S; Wustrow D J

CORPORATE SOURCE: Parke-Davis Neuroscience Research Center, Forvie Site, Cambridge, UK.

SOURCE: MEDICINAL RESEARCH REVIEWS, (1999 Mar) 19 (2) 149-77. Ref: 118

Journal code: 8103150. ISSN: 0198-6325.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

General Review; (REVIEW)

(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199905

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19990525

Last Updated on STN: 19990525

Entered Medline: 19990507

AB **Gabapentin** and **Pregabalin** are both 3-alkylated gamma-amino butyric acid (GABA) analogs. **Gabapentin** was designed as a lipophilic GABA analog and was first synthesized as a potential anticonvulsant and was launched in 1994 as add-on therapy for the treatment of epilepsy. In this review the discovery and development of **gabapentin** as an anticonvulsant are discussed. During human trials and while in clinical use, it became apparent that **gabapentin** induced some other potentially useful therapeutic effects in chronic pain states and behavioral disorders. A review of animal and clinical data relating to these other potential therapeutic utilities is presented. **Pregabalin** was identified after an investigation into other 3-substituted GABA analogs. It has since been shown to have a similar pharmacological profile to **gabapentin**.

with greater potency in preclinical models of pain and epilepsy. Studies of the mechanism(s) of action of these compounds are discussed. Work towards identifying new analogs of both **gabapentin** and **pregabalin** is also reviewed.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Human
 Acetic Acids: PK, pharmacokinetics
 *Acetic Acids: PD, pharmacology
 Acetic Acids: TU, therapeutic use
 *Analgesics: PD, pharmacology
 *Anticonvulsants: PD, pharmacology
Hyperalgesia: CI, chemically induced
 Structure-Activity Relationship
 *gamma-Aminobutyric Acid: AA, analogs & derivatives
 RN 56-12-2 (gamma-Aminobutyric Acid); **60142-96-3 (gabapentin)**
 CN 0 (Acetic Acids); 0 (Analgesics); 0 (Anticonvulsants)

L96 ANSWER 8 OF 20 MEDLINE
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998119335 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98119335 PubMed ID: 9459247
 TITLE: The effect of intrathecal **gabapentin** and 3-isobutyl gamma-aminobutyric acid on the hyperalgesia observed after thermal injury in the rat.
 AUTHOR: Jun J H; Yaksh T L
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Anesthesiology, Hanyang University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea.
 SOURCE: ANESTHESIA AND ANALGESIA, (1998 Feb) 86 (2) 348-54.
 Journal code: 1310650. ISSN: 0003-2999.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 199802
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19980226
 Last Updated on STN: 19980226
 Entered Medline: 19980219

AB **Gabapentin** is an anticonvulsant that may represent a novel class of drugs, which has novel spinal antihyperalgesic activity. We sought to characterize this spinal action in a model of hyperalgesia that involves a mild thermal injury to the hind paw of the rat. Rats were prepared with chronic spinal catheters. Under brief halothane anesthesia, a thermal injury was induced by applying the left hind paw to a thermal surface (52.5 degrees C) for 45 s. This exposure results in mild erythema but no blistering. Thermal escape latency of the hind paw was determined using an underglass thermal stimulus with which response latencies of the injured and uninjured (normal) paw could be obtained. Thirty minutes after thermal injury, the response latency in all groups decreased from 10-12 s to 5-7 s. Uninjured paw withdrawal latency was unaltered. The intrathecal injection of **gabapentin** (30-300 microg) produced a dose-dependent reversal of the hyperalgesia but had no effect on the response latency of the normal hind paw, even at the largest doses. A similar reversal was observed after intrathecal delivery of the structural analog S(+)-3-isobutyl gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) (30-300 microg), but not after the largest dose of its stereoisomer R(-)-3-isobutyl GABA (300 microg). The effects of both intrathecal **gabapentin** and S(+)-3-isobutyl GABA were reversed by intrathecal D-serine, but not L-serine. All effects were observed at doses that had no significant effect on motor function. These observations, in conjunction with the accumulating data on binding and transmitter release, emphasize that these gabapentinoids can selectively modulate the facilitation of spinal nociceptive processing

otherwise generated by persistent small afferent input generated by tissue injury. Implications: **Gabapentin** and its analog, 3-isobutyl gamma-aminobutyric acid, given spinally, produce a dose-dependent, D-serine-sensitive reversal of the thermal hyperalgesia evoked by mild thermal injury.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

*Acetic Acids: AD, administration & dosage

Acetic Acids: PD, pharmacology

Anticonvulsants: AD, administration & dosage

*Burns: PP, physiopathology

Dose-Response Relationship, Drug

*Hyperalgesia: CI, chemically induced

Injections, Spinal

Pain: PP, physiopathology

Rats

Rats, Sprague-Dawley

Reflex: DE, drug effects

Serine: PD, pharmacology

Stereoisomerism

Structure-Activity Relationship

gamma-Aminobutyric Acid: AA, analogs & derivatives

gamma-Aminobutyric Acid: PD, pharmacology

RN 56-12-2 (gamma-Aminobutyric Acid); 56-45-1 (Serine); **60142-96-3**
(**gabapentin**)

CN 0 (3-isobutyl GABA); 0 (Acetic Acids); 0
(Anticonvulsants)

L96 ANSWER 9 OF 20 MEDLINE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998359663 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98359663 PubMed ID: 9696474

TITLE: Attenuation of formalin-induced nociceptive behaviors
following local peripheral injection of **gabapentin**

AUTHOR: Carlton S M; Zhou S

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Anatomy and Neuroscience, Marine Biomedical
Institute, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston
77555-1069, USA.. smcarlto@utmb.edu

CONTRACT NUMBER: NS 11255 (NINDS)
NS 27910 (NINDS)

SOURCE: PAIN, (1998 May) 76 (1-2) 201-7.
Journal code: 7508686. ISSN: 0304-3959.

PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199810

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19981021

Last Updated on STN: 19981021

Entered Medline: 19981013

AB **Gabapentin** (GP) has been shown to have antihyperalgesic properties and the site of drug action is reported to be the central nervous system. The goal of the present study was to determine whether GP also has a peripheral site of action. Rats received intraplantar 20-microl injections of 6, 60 or 600 microg GP + 2% formalin, 300 or 600 microg S-(+)-3-isobutylgaba + 2% formalin, 600 microg R-(-)-3-isobutylgaba + 2% formalin or formalin alone. The two lower doses of GP significantly reduced flinching and lifting/licking behavior during phase 2; however, phase 1 behaviors were unaffected, 600 microg GP significantly reduced these nociceptive behaviors during both phases. 600 microg S-(+)-3-isobutylgaba also reduced formalin-induced nociceptive behaviors;

however, 600 microg of the isomer R-(-)-3-isobutylgaba had no effect. The antihyperalgesic effect of GP (1) was not due to a systemic effect since animals injected with 600 microg GP in one hindpaw and 2% formalin into the contralateral hindpaw developed nociceptive behaviors which were no different than those seen in animals injected with formalin alone; (2) was not due to a local anesthetic effect since needle sticks within the drug-injected region evoked paw withdrawal behavior which was not different from pre-drug levels; (3) was blocked by 20 microl D-serine but not by L-serine. Although the mechanism of action of GP has yet to be elucidated, these results indicate that GP has a peripheral site of action and thus may offer a novel therapeutic agent for topical or local treatment of pain of peripheral origin.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Male; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.

Acetic Acids: AD, administration & dosage

*Acetic Acids: TU, therapeutic use

Analgesics: AD, administration & dosage

*Analgesics: TU, therapeutic use

*Behavior, Animal: DE, drug effects

Dose-Response Relationship, Drug

*Formaldehyde: AI, antagonists & inhibitors

Formaldehyde: PD, pharmacology

Injections, Subcutaneous

*Nociceptors: DE, drug effects

*Pain: DT, drug therapy

*Pain: PX, psychology

Pain Measurement: DE, drug effects

Rats

Rats, Sprague-Dawley

Serine: PD, pharmacology

gamma-Aminobutyric Acid: AA, analogs & derivatives

gamma-Aminobutyric Acid: PD, pharmacology

RN 50-00-0 (Formaldehyde); 56-12-2 (gamma-Aminobutyric Acid); 56-45-1 (Serine); 60142-96-3 (gabapentin)

CN 0 (3-isobutyl GABA); 0 (Acetic Acids); 0 (Analgesics)

L96 ANSWER 10 OF 20 MEDLINE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999032896 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99032896 PubMed ID: 9813259

TITLE: Systemic gabapentin and S(+)-3-isobutyl-gamma-aminobutyric acid block secondary hyperalgesia.

AUTHOR: Jones D L; Sorkin L S

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Anesthesiology, University of California San Diego, Anesthesia Research Labs-0818, 9500 Gilman Drive, La Jolla, CA 92093-0818, USA.

CONTRACT NUMBER: NS35630 (NINDS)

SOURCE: BRAIN RESEARCH, (1998 Nov 9) 810 (1-2) 93-9.

Journal code: 0045503. ISSN: 0006-8993.

PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199901

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19990216

Last Updated on STN: 19990216

Entered Medline: 19990129

AB Gabapentin (GBP) and S(+)-3-isobutyl-gamma-aminobutyric acid (IBG) are anticonvulsant agents which are effective against many clinical and experimental neuropathic pain states. We examined the efficacy of these agents in a new rat model of secondary mechanical hyperalgesia

generated by a mild thermal injury. Under brief halothane anesthesia, an injury was induced by applying one heel to a hot surface (52.5 degreesC) for 45 s. GBP, IBG or saline was injected i.p. just prior to the injury. Mean mechanical withdrawal threshold (MWT) was determined using von Frey hairs before and at 30 min intervals for 3 h following the injury. MWT outside the injury area decreased post-injury (secondary hyperalgesia, allodynia), but primary (site of injury) mechanical hyperalgesia was not observed. Secondary hyperalgesia exhibited a tendency toward recovery over time. Time to onset of the anti-allodynic effect of GBP was 30-60 min. The minimum effective GBP dose was 100 mg/kg; 300 mg/kg GBP totally inhibited the drop in MWT, but was accompanied by pronounced sedation. Anti-allodynic effects of IBG were apparent at the first post-injury measure of MWT (30 min). Thirty milligrams per kilogram was the minimum effective dose; 100 mg/kg IBG totally blocked the allodynia with minimal side effects. Our findings demonstrate a dose-dependent blockade of the mechanical sensitivity caused by a mild thermal injury by both GBP and IBG. Results indicate that IBG is more effective than GBP in this model at doses which do not cause sedation. These observations support the suggested use of these or related gamma-amino acid analogues as an effective treatment for post-operative pain.

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CT Check Tags: Animal; Male; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
 Acetic Acids: AD, administration & dosage
 *Acetic Acids: PD, pharmacology
 Anticonvulsants: AD, administration & dosage
 *Anticonvulsants: PD, pharmacology
 Burns: CO, complications
 Dose-Response Relationship, Drug
 Hyperalgesia: ET, etiology
 *Hyperalgesia: PC, prevention & control
 Injections, Intraperitoneal
 Pain Threshold: DE, drug effects
 Rats
 Rats, Sprague-Dawley
 gamma-Aminobutyric Acid: AD, administration & dosage
 *gamma-Aminobutyric Acid: AA, analogs & derivatives
 gamma-Aminobutyric Acid: PD, pharmacology
 RN 56-12-2 (gamma-Aminobutyric Acid); 60142-96-3 (gabapentin)
 CN 0 (3-isobutyl GABA); 0 (Acetic Acids); 0
 (Anticonvulsants)

L96 ANSWER 11 OF 20 MEDLINE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97429333 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97429333 PubMed ID: 9283683

TITLE: Gabapentin (neurontin) and
 S-(+)-3-isobutylgaba represent a novel class of selective
 antihyperalgesic agents.

AUTHOR: Field M J; Oles R J; Lewis A S; McCleary S; Hughes J; Singh
 L

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biology, Parke-Davis Neuroscience Research
 Centre, Cambridge University Forvie Site.

SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY, (1997 Aug) 121 (8)
 1513-22.

Journal code: 7502536. ISSN: 0007-1188.

PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199801

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19980122
 Last Updated on STN: 19980122
 Entered Medline: 19980105

AB 1. **Gabapentin (neurontin)** is a novel antiepileptic agent that binds to the alpha 2 delta subunit of voltage-dependent calcium channels. The only other compound known to possess affinity for this recognition site is the (S)-(+)-enantiomer of 3-isobutylgaba. However, the corresponding (R)-(-)-enantiomer is 10 fold weaker. The present study evaluates the activity of **gabapentin** and the two enantiomers of 3-isobutylgaba in formalin and carrageenan-induced inflammatory pain models. 2. In the rat formalin test, S-(+)-3-isobutylgaba (1-100 mg kg-1) and **gabapentin** (10-300 mg kg-1) dose-dependently inhibited the late phase of the nociceptive response with respective minimum effective doses (MED) of 10 and 30 mg kg-1, s.c. This antihyperalgesic action of **gabapentin** was insensitive to naloxone (0.1-10.0 mg kg-1, s.c.). In contrast, the R-(-)-enantiomer of 3-isobutylgaba (1-100 mg kg-1) produced a modest inhibition of the late phase at the highest dose of 100 mg kg-1. However, none of the compounds showed any effect during the early phase of the response. 3. The s.c. administration of either S-(+)-3-isobutylgaba (1-30 mg kg-1) or **gabapentin** (10-100 mg kg-1), after the development of peak carrageenan-induced thermal hyperalgesia, dose-dependently antagonized the maintenance of this response with MED of 3 and 30 mg kg-1, respectively. Similar administration of the two compounds also blocked maintenance of carrageenan-induced mechanical hyperalgesia with MED of 3 and 10 mg kg-1, respectively. In contrast, R-(-)-3-isobutylgaba failed to show any effect in the two hyperalgesia models. 4. The intrathecal administration of **gabapentin** dose-dependently (1-100 micrograms/animal) blocked carrageenan-induced mechanical hyperalgesia. In contrast, administration of similar doses of **gabapentin** into the inflamed paw was ineffective at blocking this response. 5. Unlike morphine, the repeated administration of **gabapentin** (100 mg kg-1 at start and culminating to 400 mg kg-1) over 6 days did not lead to the induction of tolerance to its antihyperalgesic action in the formalin test. Furthermore, the morphine tolerance did not cross generalize to **gabapentin**. The s.c. administration of **gabapentin** (10-300 mg kg-1), R-(-) (3-100 mg kg-1) or S-(+)-3-isobutylgaba (3-100 mg kg-1) failed to inhibit gastrointestinal motility, as measured by the charcoal meal test in the rat. Moreover, the three compounds (1-100 mg kg-1, s.c.) did not generalize to the morphine discriminative stimulus. **Gabapentin** (30-300 mg kg-1) and S-(+)-isobutylgaba (1-100 mg kg-1) showed sedative/ataxic properties only at the highest dose tested in the rota-rod apparatus. 6. **Gabapentin** (30-300 mg kg-1, s.c.) failed to show an antinociceptive action in transient pain models. It is concluded that **gabapentin** represents a novel class of antihyperalgesic agents.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Male
 *Acetic Acids: PD, pharmacology
 *Analgesics: PD, pharmacology
 Calcium Channel Blockers: PD, pharmacology
 Calcium Channels: DE, drug effects
 Discrimination Learning: DE, drug effects
 Drug Tolerance
 Gastrointestinal Motility: DE, drug effects
 *Hyperalgesia: DT, drug therapy
 Morphine: PD, pharmacology
 Naloxone: PD, pharmacology
 Rats
 Rats, Sprague-Dawley
 Stereoisomerism

*gamma-Aminobutyric Acid: AA, analogs & derivatives

gamma-Aminobutyric Acid: PD, pharmacology

RN 465-65-6 (Naloxone); 56-12-2 (gamma-Aminobutyric Acid); 57-27-2 (Morphine); 60142-96-3 (**gabapentin**)

CN 0 (3-isobutyl GABA); 0 (Acetic Acids); 0 (Analgesics); 0 (Calcium Channel Blockers); 0 (Calcium Channels)

L96 ANSWER 12 OF 20 MEDLINE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97461150 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97461150 PubMed ID: 9316831

TITLE: Evaluation of **gabapentin** and S-(+)-3-isobutylgaba in a rat model of postoperative pain.

AUTHOR: Field M J; Holloman E F; McCleary S; Hughes J; Singh L

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biology, Parke-Davis Neuroscience Research Centre, Cambridge University Forvie Site, United Kingdom.

SOURCE: JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS, (1997 Sep) 282 (3) 1242-6.

Journal code: 0376362. ISSN: 0022-3565.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199710

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19971105

Last Updated on STN: 19971105

Entered Medline: 19971017

AB **Gabapentin** and S-(+)-3-isobutylgaba are anticonvulsant agents that selectively interact with the $\alpha_2\delta$ subunit of voltage-dependent calcium channels. This report describes the activities of these two compounds in a rat model of postoperative pain. An incision of the plantaris muscle of a hind paw induced thermal hyperalgesia and tactile **allodynia** lasting at least 3 days. Postoperative testing was carried out using the plantar test for thermal hyperalgesia and von Frey hairs for tactile **allodynia**. A single s.c. dose of **gabapentin**, 1 h before surgery, dose-dependently (3-30 mg/kg) blocked the development of **allodynia** and hyperalgesia with a minimum effective dose (MED) of 10 and 30 mg/kg, respectively. The highest dose of **gabapentin** prevented development of hyperalgesia and **allodynia** for 24 and 49 h, respectively. Similar administration of S-(+)-3-isobutylgaba also dose-dependently (3-30 mg/kg, s.c.) prevented development of hyperalgesia and **allodynia** with MED of 3 and 10 mg/kg, respectively. The highest dose of S-(+)-3-isobutylgaba completely blocked development of both nociceptive responses for 3 days. The administration of S-(+)-3-isobutylgaba (30 mg/kg s.c.) 1 h after surgery also completely blocked the maintenance of hyperalgesia and **allodynia**, but its duration of action was much shorter (3 h). The administration of morphine (1-6 mg/kg s.c.) 0.5 h before surgery prevented the development of thermal hyperalgesia with a MED of 1 mg/kg. However, unlike **gabapentin** and S-(+)-3-isobutylgaba, it had little effect on the development of tactile **allodynia**. It is suggested that **gabapentin** and S-(+)-3-isobutylgaba may be effective in the treatment of postoperative pain.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Male

*Acetic Acids: TU, therapeutic use

*Analgesics: TU, therapeutic use

*Anticonvulsants: TU, therapeutic use

Morphine: TU, therapeutic use

*Pain, Postoperative: DT, drug therapy

Rats

Rats, Sprague-Dawley
 *gamma-Aminobutyric Acid: AA, analogs & derivatives
 gamma-Aminobutyric Acid: TU, therapeutic use
 RN 56-12-2 (gamma-Aminobutyric Acid); 57-27-2 (Morphine); 60142-96-3
 (gabapentin)
 CN 0 (3-isobutyl GABA); 0 (Acetic Acids); 0
 (Analgesics); 0 (Anticonvulsants)

=> d ibib abs 13-16

L96 ANSWER 13 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:94694 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200094694
 TITLE: Compositions comprising GABA analogs and caffeine.
 AUTHOR(S): Magnus, Leslie; Segal, Catherine A.
 ASSIGNEE: Warner-Lambert Company
 PATENT INFORMATION: US 6326374 December 04, 2001
 SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark
 Office Patents, (Dec. 4, 2001) Vol. 1253, No. 1, pp. No
 Pagination. <http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html>.
 e-file.
 ISSN: 0098-1133.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Compositions that comprise a GABA analog, such as **gabapentin** or
pregabalin in combination with caffeine are disclosed.
 The compositions are used to treat pain in mammals.

L96 ANSWER 14 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:563598 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100563598
 TITLE: **Gabapentin** and **pregabalin** modulate
 K+-evoked (3H)-neurotransmitter release from discrete rat
 CNS regions.
 AUTHOR(S): Donovan, C. M. (1); Dooley, D. J. (1); Pugsley, T. A. (1)
 CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) CNS Pharmacology, Pfizer Global Res and Dev, Ann Arbor,
 MI USA
 SOURCE: Society for Neuroscience Abstracts, (2001) Vol. 27, No. 2,
 pp. 1874. print.
 Meeting Info.: 31st Annual Meeting of the Society for
 Neuroscience San Diego, California, USA November 10-15,
 2001
 ISSN: 0190-5295.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
 LANGUAGE: English
 SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
 AB Anticonvulsant, analgesic, and anxiolytic effects have been observed both
 preclinically and clinically with **gabapentin** (GBP;
Neurontin), and more recently with **pregabalin** (PGB;
 CI-1008, S-(+)-3-isobutylgaba). The site of action of these drugs appears
 to be the alpha2delta subunit of neuronal voltage-sensitive Ca2+ channels
 (VSCC) resulting in inhibition of high-threshold Ca2+ currents and
 neurotransmitter release. Both GBP and PGB have previously been shown to
 inhibit K+-evoked (3H)-norepinephrine ((3H)-NE) release from superfused
 rat neocortical slices. The present study extends this finding by
 addressing the inhibitory effects of GBP and PGB on K+ (25 mM)-evoked,
 Ca2+-dependent release of (3H)-NE, (3H)-dopamine ((3H)-DA), (3H)-serotonin
 ((3H)-5-HT), and (3H)-acetylcholine ((3H)-ACh) from discrete rat CNS
 regions. GBP and PGB produced comparable and significant inhibitions

(i.e., 21%-46%) of these (3H)-neurotransmitters from most regions including neocortex, hippocampus, cerebellum, and spinal cord. However, these drugs were not active to decrease K⁺-evoked (3H)-DA, (3H)-5-HT, and (3H)-ACh release from striatal slices. These results suggest that GBP and PGB may selectively modulate presynaptic terminal VSCC function of multiple neurotransmitter systems. This multi-synaptic modulation, in response to prolonged depolarization or neuronal excitability, occurs throughout many CNS regions. The integration of this modulation may constitute a **synergistic** mechanism which possibly underlies the therapeutic efficacy of these drugs.

L96 ANSWER 15 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:435232 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100435232

TITLE: Stimulus-dependent modulation of (3H)norepinephrine release from rat neocortical slices by **gabapentin** and **pregabalin**.

AUTHOR(S): Dooley, David J. (1); Donovan, Cindy M.; Pugsley, Thomas A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Department of Neuroscience Therapeutics, Pfizer Global Research and Development, 2800 Plymouth Rd., Ann Arbor, MI, 48105; david.dooley@pfizer.com USA

SOURCE: Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, (December, 2000) Vol. 295, No. 3, pp. 1086-1093. print. ISSN: 0022-3565.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB **Gabapentin** (GBP; **Neurontin**) has proven efficacy in several neurological and psychiatric disorders yet its mechanism of action remains elusive. This drug, and the related compounds **pregabalin** (PGB; CI-1008, S(+)-3-isobutylgaba) and its enantiomer R-(-)-3-isobutylgaba, were tested in an in vitro superfusion model of stimulation-evoked neurotransmitter release using rat neocortical slices prelabeled with (3H)norepinephrine ((3H)NE). The variables addressed were stimulus type (i.e., electrical, K⁺, veratridine) and intensity, concentration dependence, onset and reversibility of action, and commonality of mechanism. Both GBP and PGB inhibited electrically and K⁺-evoked (3H)NE release, but not that induced by veratridine. Inhibition by these drugs was most pronounced with the K⁺ stimulus, allowing determination of concentration-effect relationships (viz., 25 mM K⁺ stimulus: GBP IC₅₀ = 8.9 μM, PGB IC₅₀ = 11.8 μM). R-(-)-3-Isobutylgaba was less effective than PGB to decrease stimulation-evoked (3H)NE release. Other experiments with GBP demonstrated the dependence of (3H)NE release inhibition on optimal stimulus intensity. The inhibitory effect of GBP increased with longer slice exposure time before stimulation, and reversed upon washout. **Combination** experiments with GBP and PGB indicated a similar mechanism of action to inhibit K⁺-evoked (3H)NE release. GBP and PGB are concluded to act in a comparable, if not identical, manner to preferentially attenuate (3H)NE release evoked by stimuli effecting mild and prolonged depolarizations. This type of modulation of neurotransmitter release may be integral to the clinical pharmacology of these drugs.

L96 ANSWER 16 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:394464 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000394464

TITLE: New paths to pain relief.

AUTHOR(S): Brower, Vicki

SOURCE: Nature Biotechnology, (April, 2000) Vol. 18, No. 4, pp. 387-391. print. ISSN: 1087-0156.

DOCUMENT TYPE: General Review
 LANGUAGE: English
 SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
 AB A better understanding of the mechanisms by which pain signals are relayed in the nervous system is paving the way for novel treatments.

=> d ibib abs hitrn kwic 17

L96 ANSWER 17 OF 20 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:344528 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Liquid pharmaceutical compositions
 INVENTOR(S): Kulkarni, Neema M., Randolph, NJ, UNITED STATES
 Schneider, Michael, Denzlingen, GERMANY, FEDERAL
 REPUBLIC OF
 Silbering, Steven B., Forest Hills, NY, UNITED STATES
 Meyer-Wonnay, Hans, Emmendingen, GERMANY, FEDERAL
 REPUBLIC OF

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002198261	A1	20021226
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-156213	A1	20020528 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-293832P	20010525 (60)
	US 2001-343733P	20011025 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Karen DeBenedictis, Warner-Lambert Company, 2800 Plymouth Road, Ann Arbor, MI, 48105	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	15	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	508	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A liquid pharmaceutical composition of a GABA analog comprising at least one polyhydric alcohol containing 2 to 6 carbon atoms having a pH of about 5.5 to about 7.0 and additionally a two-component liquid pharmaceutical composition comprising a first component comprising a powder mixture comprising a GABA analog and a solid polyhydric alcohol, and a second component comprising a liquid base are described, as well as methods to prepare the compositions and a method for treating cerebral diseases, including epilepsy, faintness attacks, hypokinesia and cranial traumas, neurodegenerative disorders, depression, mania and bipolar disorders, anxiety, panic, inflammation, renal colic, insomnia, gastrointestinal damage, incontinence, pain, including neuropathic pain, muscular pain, skeletal pain, and migraine using a therapeutically effective amount of the pharmaceutical compositions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

TI Liquid pharmaceutical compositions
 SUMM [0013] Thus, there is a need for a liquid pharmaceutical composition of GABA analogs. In particular, liquid formulations of gabapentin and pregabalin would be desirable for the treatment of small children and elderly patients, since these patient groups require doses of gabapentin. . .
 DETD . . . atoms, such as, for example, glycerol, xylitol, sorbitol, mannitol, and the like can be used as adjuvants for oral liquid gabapentin and pregabalin compositions.

KWIC Format ↴

DETD Preferably, glycerol and/or xylitol are used in the liquid compositions of the first aspect of the present invention. These adjuvants. . .
 [0079] Another aspect of the present invention is a two-component liquid pharmaceutical composition of a GABA analog such as, for example, **gabapentin**, **pregabalin** and the like. The composition comprises a first component comprising a powder mixture of a GABA analog and a solid polyhydric alcohol, such as, for.

CLM What is claimed is:
 14. An aqueous oral pharmaceutical composition of **gabapentin** or **pregabalin**, characterized by a content of at least 25% (w/v) of at least one polyhydric aliphatic alcohol containing 2 to 6. . .

=> d ibib abs hitrn kwic 18

L96 ANSWER 18 OF 20 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:67273 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Sodium channel blocker compositions and the use thereof
 INVENTOR(S): Lan, Nancy C., Altadena, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002037926	A1	20020328
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-971007	A1	20011005 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2000-US9387, filed on 10 Apr 2000, UNKNOWN		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-128543P	19990409 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	STERNE, KESSLER, GOLDSTEIN & FOX PLLC, 1100 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W., SUITE 600, WASHINGTON, DC, 20005-3934	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	17	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1130	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Methods of treating or preventing chronic pain or convulsion are disclosed by administering to an animal a sodium channel blocker and at least one of **gabapentin** and **pregabalin**. Also disclosed are pharmaceutical compositions and kits for the treatment or prevention of chronic pain or convulsion.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

KWIC Format ↓

TI Sodium channel blocker compositions and the use thereof
 AB . . . chronic pain or convulsion are disclosed by administering to an animal a sodium channel blocker and at least one of **gabapentin** and **pregabalin**. Also disclosed are pharmaceutical compositions and kits for the treatment or prevention of chronic pain or convulsion.
 SUMM . . . comprising a first agent which is a sodium channel blocker, and a second agent selected from the group consisting of **gabapentin**, **pregabalin**, salts thereof and combinations thereof, wherein the total amount of said first agent and said second agent is effective to treat, prevent or ameliorate. . .

- SUMM . . . thereof a first agent which is a sodium channel blocker, and a second agent selected from the group consisting of **gabapentin**, **pregabalin**, salts thereof and **combinations** thereof, wherein the total amount of said first agent and said second agent is effective to treat, prevent or ameliorate chronic pain or convulsions. Preferably, said sodium channel blocker and at least one of gabapentin and pregabalin are administered in **synergistic** amounts. Preferably, the two agents are administered substantially simultaneously as defined herein. The sodium channel blocker and at least one. . .
- SUMM . . . of which comprises a sodium channel blocker and another of which comprises an agent selected from the group consisting of **gabapentin**, **pregabalin**, salts thereof and **combinations** thereof.
- DETD [0019] The present invention arises out of the discovery that administration of a sodium channel blocker with **gabapentin**, **pregabalin**, salts thereof or **combinations** thereof, is effective for the treatment, prevention and/or amelioration of chronic pain and convulsions. The present invention also arises out of the discovery that it is possible to treat, prevent and/or ameliorate chronic pain and convulsions with **synergistic** amounts of at least one sodium channel blocker together with gabapentin, pregabalin or salts thereof or combinations thereof.
- DETD . . . comprising a first agent which is a sodium channel blocker, and a second agent selected from the group consisting of **gabapentin**, **pregabalin**, salts thereof and **combinations** thereof; wherein the total amount of said first agent and said second agent is effective to treat, prevent or ameliorate. . .
- DETD . . . thereof a first agent which is a sodium channel blocker, and a second agent selected from the group consisting of **gabapentin**, **pregabalin**, salts thereof and **combinations** thereof; wherein the total amount of said first agent and said second agent is effective to treat, prevent or ameliorate chronic pain or convulsions. Preferably, said sodium channel blocker and at least one of **gabapentin** and **pregabalin** are administered in **synergistic** amounts. Preferably the agents are administered substantially simultaneously. The sodium channel blocker and at least one of gabapentin and pregabalin. . .
- DETD [0028] **Gabapentin** and **pregabalin** can be formulated to provide greater stability to the compound. Useful excipients for inclusion with gabapentin and pregabalin include neutral amino acids, such. . .
- DETD [0180] Compositions within the scope of this invention include all **compositions** wherein the sodium channel blockers, **gabapentin** and/or **pregabalin** are contained in an amount which is effective to achieve its intended purpose. The amount of sodium channel blockers, gabapentin. . .
- CLM What is claimed is:
- . . . comprising a first agent which is a sodium channel blocker, and a second agent selected from the group consisting of **gabapentin**, **pregabalin**, salts thereof and **combinations** thereof; wherein the total amount of said first agent and said second agent is effective to treat, prevent or ameliorate. . .
- . . . thereof a first agent which is a sodium channel blocker, and a second agent selected from the group consisting of **gabapentin**, **pregabalin**, salts thereof and **combinations** thereof; wherein the total amount of said first agent and said second agent is effective to treat, prevent or ameliorate. . .

=> d ibib abs hitrn 19

L96 ANSWER 19 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 3
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:31327 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:105850
 TITLE: A synergistic combination:
gabapentin and pregabalin
 INVENTOR(S): Brummel, Roger N.; Singh, Lakhbir
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Company, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001001983	A1	20010111	WO 2000-US17039	20000621
W: AE, AG, AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, BZ, CA, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DM, DZ, EE, GD, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MA, MG, MK, MN, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, SL, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1196160	A1	20020417	EP 2000-943001	20000621
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
BR 2000012058	A	20020514	BR 2000-12058	20000621
JP 2003503453	T2	20030128	JP 2001-507475	20000621
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-142215P P 19990702				
WO 2000-US17039 W 20000621				
AB The instant invention is a synergistic pharmaceutical compn. of gabapentin and pregabalin which provides an improved method for the treatment of pain. Advantages of these compns. include fewer side effects as lower dosages are needed; this increases patient compliance with the beneficial result of better control of pain.				
REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT				

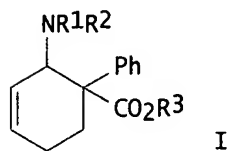
=> d ibib abs hitrn 20

L96 ANSWER 20 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:487543 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:111447
 TITLE: Synergistic drug preparation with analgesic action
 INVENTOR(S): Brennscheidt, Ulrich
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Goedecke A.-G., Germany
 SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 4 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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KWON 10/018,616

DE 19802327 A1 19990729 DE 1998-19802327 19980123
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1998-19802327 19980123
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 131:111447
GI



AB A combination of a substituted cyclohexene (I; R1, R2 = C1-6 alkyl, or R1NR2 = heterocyclic ring; R3 = C1-6 alkyl) (e.g. tilidine, nortilidine) or salt thereof with a glutamic acid or GABA analog H2NCHR6CR4R5CH2CO2R7 (R4 = C1-6 alkyl, Ph, C3-6 cycloalkyl; R5 = H, Me; or R4CR5 = C4-6 cycloalkyl; R6 = H, Me, CO2H; R7 = H, C1-6 alkyl) (e.g. **gabapentin, pregabalin**) or salt thereof shows synergistic analgesic activity (no data).

=> file home
FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:05:13 ON 11 JUN 2003

L17 ANSWER 1 OF 104 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:31327 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:105850
TITLE: A synergistic combination:
gabapentin and pregabalin
INVENTOR(S): Brummel, Roger N.; Singh, Lakhbir
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001001983	A1	20010111	WO 2000-US17039	20000621
W:	AE, AG, AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, BZ, CA, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DM, DZ, EE, GD, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MA, MG, MK, MN, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, SL, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
EP 1196160	A1	20020417	EP 2000-943001	20000621
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO			
BR 2000012058	A	20020514	BR 2000-12058	20000621
JP 2003503453	T2	20030128	JP 2001-507475	20000621
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-142215P P	19990702
			WO 2000-US17039 W	20000621

AB The instant invention is a synergistic pharmaceutical compn. of gabapentin and pregabalin which provides an improved method for the treatment of pain. Advantages of these compns. include fewer side effects as lower dosages are needed; this increases patient compliance with the beneficial result of better control of pain.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 2 OF 104 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:258337 USPATFULL
TITLE: Amino acid conjugates providing for sustained systemic concentrations of GABA analogues
INVENTOR(S): Gallop, Mark A., Los Altos, CA, UNITED STATES
Cundy, Kenneth C., Redwood City, CA, UNITED STATES
Scheuerman, Randall A., Santa Clara, CA, UNITED STATES
Barrett, Ronald W., Saratoga, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003181390	A1	20030925
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-167381	A1	20020612 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-364619P	20020318 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Gerald F. Swiss, BURNS, DOANE, SWECKER & MATHIS ,	
	L.L.P., P. O. Box 1404, Alexandria, VA, 22313-1404	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	55	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 4007

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention is directed to compounds that provide for sustained systemic concentrations of GABA analogs following administration to animals. This invention is also directed to pharmaceutical compositions including and methods using such compounds.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 3 OF 104 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:853493 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:46420

TITLE: **Gabapentin and Pregabalin Can Interact Synergistically with Naproxen to Produce Antihyperalgesia**

AUTHOR(S): Hurley, Robert W.; Chatterjea, Debika; Feng, Meihua Rose; Taylor, Charles P.; Hammond, Donna L.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Anesthesia and Critical Care, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, USA

SOURCE: Anesthesiology (2002), 97(5), 1263-1273

CODEN: ANESAV; ISSN: 0003-3022

PUBLISHER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB BACKGROUND: **Gabapentin and pregabalin** are anticonvulsants with antihyperalgesic effects in animal models of neuropathic and **inflammatory** nociception. This study characterized the manner in which **gabapentin** or **pregabalin** interacts with naproxen to suppress thermal **hyperalgesia** and **inflammation** in the carrageenan model of peripheral **inflammation**. METHODS: **Gabapentin, pregabalin, naproxen, or a fixed-dose ratio of gabapentin + naproxen or pregabalin + naproxen** was administered orally to rats after the induction of **inflammation** by intraplantar injection of λ -carrageenan in one hind paw. Nociceptive thresholds were detd. by the radiant heat paw-withdrawal test. Paw edema was measured by plethysmometry. Drug plasma concns. were detd. by a liq. chromatog.-mass spectroscopy-mass spectroscopy method. RESULTS: **Gabapentin, pregabalin, and naproxen alone reversed thermal hyperalgesia** with ED50 values of 19.2, 6.0, and 0.5 mg/kg, resp. Mixts. of **gabapentin + naproxen** in fixed-dose ratios of 50:1, 10:1, or 1:1 interacted synergistically to reverse carrageenan-induced thermal **hyperalgesia**. However, 1:50 **gabapentin + naproxen** produced only additive effects. No combination of **gabapentin + naproxen** decreased paw edema in a manner greater than additive. Plasma concns. of **gabapentin** and naproxen were unaltered by the addn. of the other drug. The mixt. of 10:1 of **pregabalin + naproxen** interacted synergistically to reverse thermal **hyperalgesia** on the inflamed hind paw, whereas mixts. of 1:1 or 1:10 produced additive effects. CONCLUSIONS: These data suggest that **gabapentin + naproxen** and **pregabalin + naproxen** can interact synergistically or additively to reverse thermal **hyperalgesia** assocd. with peripheral **inflammation**. Therefore, the use of **gabapentin or pregabalin** in low-dose combinations with naproxen may afford therapeutic advantages for clin. treatment of persistent **inflammatory pain**.

REFERENCE COUNT: 58 THERE ARE 58 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 4 OF 104 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:232610 USPATFULL

TITLE: Carbinols for the treatment of neuropathic dysfunction

INVENTOR(S) : Carliss, Richard, Westchester, PA, UNITED STATES
Lee, David A.H., Chadds Ford, PA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003162811	A1	20030828
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-272375	A1	20021016 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-329869P	20011016 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	KING & SPALDING, 191 PEACHTREE STREET, N.E., ATLANTA, GA, 30303-1763	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	67	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	12 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	2724	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Compositions and methods are provided for treating neuropathic **pain** or neuropathic dysfunction that include the administration of an effective amount of a defined carbinol or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 5 OF 104 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:251609 USPATFULL
TITLE: Prodrugs of GABA analogs, compositions and uses thereof
INVENTOR(S) : Gallop, Mark A., Los Altos, CA, UNITED STATES
Cundy, Kenneth C., Redwood City, CA, UNITED STATES
Zhou, Cindy X., Palo Alto, CA, UNITED STATES
Qiu, Fayang G., Mountain View, CA, UNITED STATES
Yao, Fenmei, Mountain View, CA, UNITED STATES
Xiang, Jia-Ning, Palo Alto, CA, UNITED STATES
Ollmann, Ian R., San Mateo, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003176398	A1	20030918
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-171485	A1	20020611 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-297521P	20010611 (60)
	US 2001-298514P	20010614 (60)
	US 2002-366090P	20020319 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	COOLEY GODWARD, LLP, 3000 EL CAMINO REAL, 5 PALO ALTO SQUARE, PALO ALTO, CA, 94306	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	117	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	5275	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention provides prodrugs of GABA analogs, pharmaceutical compositions of prodrugs of GABA analogs and methods for making prodrugs of GABA analogs. The present invention also provides methods for using prodrugs of GABA analogs and methods for using pharmaceutical compositions of prodrugs of GABA analogs for treating or preventing common diseases and/or disorders.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 6 OF 104 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:30863 USPATFULL
TITLE: Treating **pain** by targeting
hyperpolarization-activated, cyclic nucleotide-gated
channels

INVENTOR(S): Chaplan, Sandra, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Dubin, Adrienne, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Lee, Doo Hyun, Cardiff, CA, UNITED STATES
Liu, Changlu, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003022812	A1	20030130
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-158684	A1	20020530 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-297108P	20010608 (60)
	US 2001-347945P	20011107 (60)
	US 2002-373012P	20020416 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	AUDLEY A. CIAMPORCERO JR., JOHNSON & JOHNSON, ONE JOHNSON & JOHNSON PLAZA, NEW BRUNSWICK, NJ, 08933-7003	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	21	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	12 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	3173	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Markedly enhanced activity of pacemaker (hyperpolarization-activated, cation-nonselective, HCN) ion channels governs spontaneous firing in sensory cells of allodynic rats. An HCN ion channel specific blocker, ZD7288, dose-dependently and completely suppresses **allodynia**. Nerve injury increases the population of large DRG neurons expressing a high density of I.sub.h and modulates HCN mRNA expression. New methods of treating **pain** by targeting HCN pacemaker channels are developed. In addition, new methods for identifying compositions useful for treating **pain** are disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 7 OF 104 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:721127 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:281015
TITLE: **Gabapentin** and **pregabalin** suppress
tactile **allodynia** and potentiate spinal cord
stimulation in a model of neuropathy

AUTHOR(S): Wallin, Johan; Cui, Jian-Guo; Yakhnitsa, Vadim;
Schechtmann, Gaston; Meyerson, Bjoern A.; Linderroth, Bengt

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Section of
Neurosurgery, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Swed.

SOURCE: European Journal of Pain (London, United Kingdom)
(2002), 6(4), 261-272

CODEN: EJPAFJ; ISSN: 1090-3801

PUBLISHER: W. B. Saunders

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Spinal cord stimulation (SCS) is an effective tool in alleviating neuropathic **pain**. However, a no. of well-selected patients fail to obtain satisfactory **pain** relief. Previous studies have demonstrated that i.t. baclofen and/or adenosine can enhance the SCS effect, but this **combined** therapy has been shown to be useful in

less than half of the cases and more effective substances are therefore needed. The aim of this exptl. study in rats was to examine whether **gabapentin** or **pregabalin** attenuates tactile **allodynia** following partial sciatic nerve injury and whether subeffective doses of these drugs can potentiate the effects of SCS in rats which do not respond to SCS. Mononeuropathy was produced by a photochem. induced ischemic lesion of the sciatic nerve. Tactile withdrawal thresholds were assessed with von Frey filaments. Effects of increasing doses of **gabapentin** and **pregabalin** (i.t. and i.v.) on the withdrawal thresholds were analyzed. These drugs were found to reduce tactile **allodynia** in a dose-dependent manner. In SCS non-responding rats, i.e., where stimulation per se failed to suppress **allodynia**, a combination of SCS and subeffective doses of the drugs markedly attenuated **allodynia**. In subsequent acute expts., extracellular recordings from wide dynamic range neurons in the dorsal horn showed prominent hyperexcitability. The combination of SCS and **gabapentin**, at the same subeffective dose, clearly enhanced suppression of this hyperexcitability. In conclusion, elec. therapy and pharmacol. therapy in neuropathic pain can, when they are inefficient individually, become effective when combined.

REFERENCE COUNT: 48 THERE ARE 48 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 8 OF 104 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:32566 USPATFULL

TITLE: Diazabicyclic central nervous system active agents

INVENTOR(S): Schrimpf, Michael R., Grayslake, IL, UNITED STATES

Tietje, Karin R., Mundelein, IL, UNITED STATES

Toupence, Richard B., South Plainfield, NJ, UNITED STATES

STATES

Ji, Jianguo, Libertyville, IL, UNITED STATES

Basha, Anwer, Lake Forest, IL, UNITED STATES

Bunnelle, William H., Mundelein, IL, UNITED STATES

Daanen, Jerome F., Racine, WI, UNITED STATES

Pace, Jennifer M., Grayslake, IL, UNITED STATES

Sippy, Kevin B., Antioch, IL, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002019388	A1	20020214
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-833914	A1	20010412 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-200111P	20000427 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Steven F. Weinstock, Abbott Laboratories, Department 377/AP6D-2, 100 Abbot Park Road, Abbott Park, IL, 60064-6050	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	79	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	6917	
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.		
AB	Compounds of formula I	##STR1##

pharmaceutical compositions of these compounds, and use of said compositions to control synaptic transmission in mammals.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 9 OF 104 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:283223 USPATFULL

TITLE: **Combinations** of an alpha-2-delta ligand with
a selective inhibitor of cyclooxygenase-2
INVENTOR(S): Taylor, Charles Price, JR., Chelsea, MI, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003199567	A1	20031023
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-366798	A1	20030214 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-359295P	20020222 (60)
	US 2002-404365P	20020819 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	WARNER-LAMBERT COMPANY, 2800 PLYMOUTH RD, ANN ARBOR, MI, 48105	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	11	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	3821	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to a **combination**, comprising a selective inhibitor of COX-2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and an Alpha-2-delta ligand, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and valdecoxib. Examples of selective inhibitors of COX-2 include valdecoxib, rofecoxib, and celecoxib. Examples of Alpha-2-delta ligands include **gabapentin**, **pregabalin**, (3S,4S)-(1-Aminomethyl-3,4-dimethyl-cyclopentyl)-acetic acid, and 3-(1-aminomethyl-cyclohexylmethyl)-4H-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-5-one hydrochloride. The **combinations** are useful for treating certain diseases including cartilage damage, **inflammation**, **pain**, and arthritis.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 10 OF 104 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:207921 USPATFULL
TITLE: Inhibitors of cytosolic phospholipase A2
INVENTOR(S): McKew, John C., Arlington, MA, UNITED STATES
Tam, Steve Y., Wellesley, MA, UNITED STATES
Lee, Katherine L., West Newton, MA, UNITED STATES
Chen, Lihren, Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES
Thakker, Paresh, Boston, MA, UNITED STATES
Sum, Fuk-Wah, Pomona, NY, UNITED STATES
Behnke, Mark, Sommerville, MA, UNITED STATES
Hu, Baihua, Audubon, PA, UNITED STATES
Clark, James D., Acton, MA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Wyeth, Madison, NJ (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003144282	A1	20030731
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-302636	A1	20021122 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-334588P	20011203 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	WYETH, PATENT LAW GROUP, FIVE GIRALDA FARMS, MADISON, NJ, 07940	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	48	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	7402	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention provides substituted indole compounds of the general formula: ##STR1##

and pharmaceutically acceptable salt forms thereof, and methods for using the compounds as inhibitors of the activity of various phospholipase enzymes, particularly phospholipase A.sub.2 enzymes, and for the medical treatment, prevention and inhibition of pain and inflammation.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 11 OF 104 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:82813 USPATFULL

TITLE: Method for preventing and treating pain

INVENTOR(S): Bueno, Lionel, Aussonne, France
Chovet, Maria, Montrouge, France
Diop, Laurent, Saclay, France
Guglietta, Antonio, Ann Arbor, MI, United States
Little, Hilary J., County Durham, United Kingdom
Rafferty, Michael Francis, Ann Arbor, MI, United States
Ren, Jiayuan, Oklahoma City, OK, United States
Taylor, Jr., Charles Price, Chelsea, MI, United States
Watson, William Patrick, Meadowfield, United Kingdom
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, OK, United States (U.S. corporation)
Warner-Lambert Company, Morris Plains, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6242488	B1	20010605
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-567191		20000509 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 284710, now patented, Pat. No. US 6127418, issued on 3 Oct 2000		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Henley, III, Raymond		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Ashbrook, Charles W.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	12		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	7 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	929		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB GABA analogs are useful to prevent and treat gastrointestinal damage and ethanol withdrawal syndrome. Preferred treatments employ gabapentin or pregabalin.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 12 OF 104 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:141546 USPATFULL

TITLE: Method of treating cartilage damage

INVENTOR(S): Schrier, Denis, Ann Arbor, MI, UNITED STATES
Welgus, Howard Glenn, Ann Arbor, MI, UNITED STATES
Wustrow, David Juergen, Ann Arbor, MI, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002072533	A1	20020613
	US 6620829	B2	20030916
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-952787	A1	20010914 (9)

NUMBER	DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 2000-241119P 20001017 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Claude F. Purchase, Jr.; Warner-Lambert Company, 2800
Plymouth Road, Ann Arbor, MI, 48105
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 59
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 6983

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to a method of preventing or treating cartilage
damage by administering a GABA analog such as, for example, a compound
of Formula ##STR1##

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, wherein R.sub.1 is
hydrogen or straight or branched lower alkyl, and n is an integer of
from 4 to 6.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 13 OF 104 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:251715 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method of treating tinnitus
INVENTOR(S): Dooley, David James, South Lyon, MI, UNITED STATES
Wustrow, David Juergen, Ann Arbor, MI, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003176504	A1	20030918
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-353367	A1	20030129 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-353632P	20020131 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	WARNER-LAMBERT COMPANY, 2800 PLYMOUTH RD, ANN ARBOR, MI, 48105	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	13	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	6054	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to a method of treating tinnitus by administering
an alpha2delta ligand such as, for example, a compound of Formula
##STR1##

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, wherein R.sub.1 is
hydrogen or straight or branched lower alkyl, and n is an integer of
from 4 to 6.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 14 OF 104 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:131890 USPATFULL
TITLE: GABA analogs to prevent and treat gastrointestinal
damage
INVENTOR(S): Bueno, Lionel, Aussonne, France
Chovet, Maria, Montrouge, France
Diop, Laurent, Saclay, France
Guglietta, Antonio, Ann Arbor, MI, United States
Little, Hilary J., County Durham, United Kingdom
Rafferty, Michael Francis, Ann Arbor, MI, United States
Ren, Jiayuan, Oklahoma City, OK, United States
Taylor, Jr., Charles Price, Chelsea, MI, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Watson, William P., Meadowfield, United Kingdom
Warner-Lambert Company, Morris Plains, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6127418		20001003
	WO 9908671		19990225
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-284710		19990419 (9)
	WO 1998-US17082		19980818
			19990419 PCT 371 date
			19990419 PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-74794P	19980216 (60)
	US 1997-56753P	19970820 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Henley, III, Raymond	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Ashbrook, Charles W.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	27	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	9 Drawing Figure(s); 9 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	955	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention is directed to a method for preventing visceral and gastrointestinal damage such as gastric ulcers by administering a gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) analog and for treating gastrointestinal diseases such as **inflammatory** bowel disorders (IBD), functional bowel disorders (FBD) including dyspepsia and other visceral **pain**.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 15 OF 104 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:273401 USPATFULL
TITLE: Bile-acid derived compounds for providing sustained systemic concentrations of drugs after oral administration
INVENTOR(S): Cundy, Kenneth C., Redwood City, CA, UNITED STATES
Gallop, Mark A., Los Altos, CA, UNITED STATES
Zhou, Cindy X., Palo Alto, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002151529	A1	20021017
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-972425	A1	20011005 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-238758P	20001006 (60)
	US 2000-249804P	20001117 (60)
	US 2001-297594P	20010611 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	BURNS DOANE SWECKER & MATHIS L L P, POST OFFICE BOX 1404, ALEXANDRIA, VA, 22313-1404	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	20	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	33 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	4338	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention is directed to methods for providing sustained systemic

concentrations of therapeutic or prophylactic agents such as GABA analogs following oral administration to animals. This invention is also directed to compounds and pharmaceutical compositions that are used in such methods.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 16 OF 104 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:194141 USPATFULL

TITLE: Pharmaceutical composition for treatment of acute, chronic **pain** and/or neuropathic **pain** and migraines

INVENTOR(S): Coe, Jotham W., Niantic, CT, UNITED STATES
Sands, Steven B., Stonington, CT, UNITED STATES
Harrigan, Edmund P., Old Lyme, CT, UNITED STATES
O'Neill, Brian T., Old Saybrook, CT, UNITED STATES
Watsky, Eric J., Stonington, CT, UNITED STATES

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pfizer Inc. (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003133951	A1	20030717
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-348381	A1	20030121 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-740307, filed on 18 Dec 2000, ABANDONED		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-195738P	20000407 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	PFIZER INC, 150 EAST 42ND STREET, 5TH FLOOR - STOP 49, NEW YORK, NY, 10017-5612	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	34	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	1915	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Pharmaceutical compositions are disclosed for the treatment of acute, chronic and/or neuropathic **pain**. The pharmaceutical compositions are comprised of a therapeutically effective **combination** of a nicotine receptor partial agonist and an analgesic agent and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The analgesic agent is selected from opioid analgesics, NMDA antagonists, substance P antagonists, COX 1 and COX 2 inhibitors, tricyclic antidepressants (TCA), selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRI), capsaicin receptor agonists, anesthetic agents, benzodiazepines, skeletal muscle relaxants, migraine therapeutic agents, anti-convulsants, anti-hypertensives, anti-arrhythmics, antihistamines, steroids, caffeine, and botulinum toxin. The method of using these compounds and a method of treating acute, chronic and/or neuropathic **pain** and migraine in a mammal including a human is also disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 17 OF 104 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:194428 USPATFULL

TITLE: Pharmaceutical composition for treatment of acute, chronic **pain** and/or neuropathic **pain** and migraines

INVENTOR(S): Coe, Jotham W., Niantic, CT, United States
Sands, Steven B., Stonington, CT, United States
Harrigan, Edmund P., Old Lyme, CT, United States
O'Neill, Brian T., Old Saybrook, CT, United States
Watsky, Eric J., Stonington, CT, United States

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001036943	A1	20011101
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-740307	A1	20001218 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-195738P	20000407 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Paul H. Ginsburg, Pfizer Inc, 20th Floor, 235 East 42nd Street, New York, NY, 10017-5755	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	34	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	1917	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Pharmaceutical compositions are disclosed for the treatment of acute, chronic and/or neuropathic **pain**. The pharmaceutical compositions are comprised of a therapeutically effective **combination** of a nicotine receptor partial agonist and an analgesic agent and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The analgesic agent is selected from opioid analgesics, NMDA antagonists, substance P antagonists, COX 1 and COX 2 inhibitors, tricyclic antidepressants (TCA), selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRI), capsaicin receptor agonists, anesthetic agents, benzodiazepines, skeletal muscle relaxants, migraine therapeutic agents, anti-convulsants, anti-hypertensives, anti-arrhythmics, antihistamines, steroids, caffeine, and botulinum toxin. The method of using these compounds and a method of treating acute, chronic and/or neuropathic **pain** and migraine in a mammal including a human is also disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 18 OF 104 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:134249 USPATFULL

TITLE: Method for preventing and treating alcoholism

INVENTOR(S): Bueno, Lionel, Aussonne, France
 Chovet, Maria, Montrouge, France
 Diop, Laurent, Saclay, France
 Guglietta, Antonio, Ann Arbor, MI, United States
 Little, Hilary J., County Durham, Great Britain
 Rafferty, Michael Francis, Ann Arbor, MI, United States
 Ren, Jiayuan, Oklahoma City, OK, United States
 Taylor,, Charles Price, JR., Chelsea, MI, United States
 Watson, W. P., County Durham, Great Britain

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001014698	A1	20010816
	US 6426368	B2	20020730
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-804742	A1	20010313 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 2000-567191, filed on 9 May 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6242488 Division of Ser. No. US 1999-284710, filed on 19 Apr 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6127418 A 371 of International Ser. No. WO 1998-US17082, filed on 18 Aug 1998, UNKNOWN		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-82936P	19980424 (60)
	US 1998-74794P	19980216 (60)
	US 1997-56753P	19970820 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	

FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Warner-Lambert Company, 2800 Plymouth Road, Ann Arbor, MI, 48105
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 27
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 7 Drawing Page(s)
 LINE COUNT: 931
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
 AB GABA analogs are useful to prevent and treat gastrointestinal damage and ethanol withdrawal syndrome. Preferred treatments employ **gabapentin** or **pregabalin**.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 19 OF 104 USPATFULL on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:268225 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Inhibitors of phospholipase enzymes
 INVENTOR(S): Seehra, Jasbir S., Lexington, MA, United States
 Kaila, Neelu, Natick, MA, United States
 McKew, John C., Arlington, MA, United States
 Bemis, Jean E., Arlington, MA, United States
 Xiang, YiBin, Acton, MA, United States
 Chen, Lihren, Cambridge, MA, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genetics Institute LLC, Madison, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6630496	B1	20031007
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-645042		20000824 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-30102, filed on 25 Feb 1998, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-918400, filed on 26 Aug 1997, now abandoned		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1996-92111P	19960826 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Rao, Deepak	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Mazzarese, Joseph M.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	18	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	13 Drawing Figure(s); 13 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	3487	
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.		

AB This invention provides substituted indole and indoline compounds useful in inhibiting phospholipase activity, particularly including cytosolic phospholipase A2 (cPLA2) activity, as well as pharmaceutical compositions containing the compounds and methods of using them to treat various maladies, including **pain** and **inflammatory** conditions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 20 OF 104 USPATFULL on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:67273 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Sodium channel blocker compositions and the use thereof
 INVENTOR(S): Lan, Nancy C., Altadena, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002037926	A1	20020328

APPLICATION INFO.: US 2001-971007 A1 20011005 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2000-US9387, filed on 10
Apr 2000, UNKNOWN

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-128543P	19990409 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	STERNE, KESSLER, GOLDSTEIN & FOX PLLC, 1100 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W., SUITE 600, WASHINGTON, DC, 20005-3934	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	17	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1130	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Methods of treating or preventing chronic pain or convulsion
are disclosed by administering to an animal a sodium channel blocker and
at least one of gabapentin and pregabalin. Also
disclosed are pharmaceutical compositions and kits for the treatment or
prevention of chronic pain or convulsion.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 21 OF 104 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:206641 USPATFULL
TITLE: Bile-acid conjugates for providing sustained systemic
concentrations of drugs
INVENTOR(S): Cundy, Kenneth C., Redwood City, CA, UNITED STATES
Gallop, Mark A., Los Altos, CA, UNITED STATES
Zhou, Cindy X., Palo Alto, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002111338	A1	20020815
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-972283	A1	20011005 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-238758P	20001006 (60)
	US 2000-249804P	20001117 (60)
	US 2001-297472P	20010611 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Gerald F. Swiss, Esq., BURNS, DOANE, SWECKER & MATHIS, L.L.P., P.O. Box 1404, Alexandria, VA, 22313-1404	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	55	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	8 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	3240	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention is directed to compounds that provide for sustained
systemic concentrations of therapeutic or prophylactic agents following
administration to animals. This invention is also directed to
pharmaceutical compositions including and methods using such compounds.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 22 OF 104 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:239059 USPATFULL
TITLE: Analgesic compositions comprising anti-epileptic
compounds and methods of using same
INVENTOR(S): Hurtt, Mark Richard, Ann Arbor, MI, United States
Mundel, Trevor, Ann Arbor, MI, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Company, Mottis Plains, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

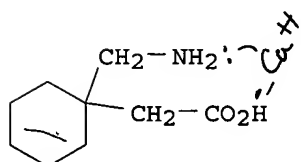
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6451857	B1	20020917
	WO 2000053225		20000914
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-936394		20010910 (9)
	WO 2000-US2080		20000127
			20010910 PCT 371 date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-123739P	19990310 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Henley, III, Raymond	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Richardson, Peter C., Ashbrook, Charles W., DeBenedictis, Karen	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	6	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	509	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention is directed to novel **combinations** of one or more anti-epileptic compounds that demonstrate **pain** alleviating properties, with one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of analgesics, NMDA receptor antagonists, NSAIDs, and **combinations** thereof, and pharmaceutical compositions comprising same. It has been discovered that the administration of anti-epileptic compounds that demonstrates **pain** alleviating properties in these novel **combinations** results in an improved reduction in the frequency and severity of **pain**. It is also believed that the incidence of unwanted side effects can be reduced by these novel **combinations** in comparison to using higher doses of a single agent treatment to achieve a similar therapeutic effect. The present invention is also directed to methods of using effective amounts of the novel pharmaceutical compositions to treat **pain** in mammals.

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 RN 60142-96-3 REGISTRY
 CN Cyclohexaneacetic acid, 1-(aminomethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN 1-(Aminomethyl)cyclohexaneacetic acid
 CN CI 945
 CN Gabapentin
 CN Go 3450
 CN GOE 2450
 CN GOE 3450
 CN Neurontin
 FS 3D CONCORD
 MF C9 H17 N O2.
 CI COM
 LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*,
 BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB,
 CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHM, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGNL, DRUGPAT, DRUGU,
 DRUGUPDATES, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*,
 MSDS-OHS, PHAR, PHARMASEARCH, PROMT, RTECS*, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USAN,
 USPAT2, USPATFULL
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
 Other Sources: EINECS**, WHO
 (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



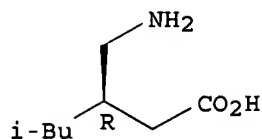
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

765 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 29 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 770 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

=> d l2 1-2

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 2 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 RN 148553-51-9 REGISTRY
 CN Hexanoic acid, 3-(aminomethyl)-5-methyl-, (3R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
 CN Hexanoic acid, 3-(aminomethyl)-5-methyl-, (R)-
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN (R)-Pregabalin
 CN PD 144550
 FS STEREOSEARCH
 MF C8 H17 N O2
 CI COM
 SR CA
 LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS, DRUGPAT, DRUGUPDATES, TOXCENTER,
 USPAT2, USPATFULL
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

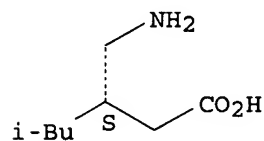


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

15 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
15 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 2 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
RN 148553-50-8 REGISTRY
CN Hexanoic acid, 3-(aminomethyl)-5-methyl-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Hexanoic acid, 3-(aminomethyl)-5-methyl-, (S)-
OTHER NAMES:
CN CI 1008
CN PD 144723
CN **Pregabalin**
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C8 H17 N O2
CI COM
SR CA
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS,
BIOTECHNO, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CIN, DDFU, DRUGNL, DRUGPAT, DRUGU,
DRUGUPDATES, EMBASE, IPA, MRCK*, PHAR, PROMT, RTECS*, SYNTHLINE,
TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

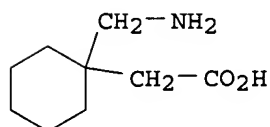


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

124 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
4 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
124 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

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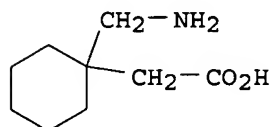
L3 ANSWER 3 OF 4 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 RN 60142-96-3 REGISTRY
 CN Cyclohexaneacetic acid, 1-(aminomethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN 1-(Aminomethyl)cyclohexaneacetic acid
 CN CI 945
 CN **Gabapentin**
 CN Go 3450
 CN GOE 2450
 CN GOE 3450
 CN Neurontin
 FS 3D CONCORD
 MF C9 H17 N O2
 CI COM
 LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*,
 BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB,
 CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGNL, DRUGPAT, DRUGU,
 DRUGUPDATES, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*,
 MSDS-OHS, PHAR, PHARMASEARCH, PROMT, RTECS*, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USAN,
 USPAT2, USPATFULL
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
 Other Sources: EINECS**, WHO
 (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



****PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT****

765 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 29 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 770 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 4 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
RN 60142-95-2 REGISTRY
CN Cyclohexaneacetic acid, 1-(aminomethyl)-, hydrochloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN **Gabapentin hydrochloride**
MF C9 H17 N O2 . Cl H
LC STN Files: BIOSIS, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, DRUGPAT, DRUGUPDATES, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL
Other Sources: EINECS**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
CRN (60142-96-3)



● HCl

PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

31 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
31 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L17 ANSWER 91 OF 104 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:53444 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:88165
 TITLE: Pharmaceutical composition containing GABA analogs and
 an antiviral agent to treat shingles
 INVENTOR(S): Magnus, Leslie; Segal, Catherine A.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Company, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 14 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000002592	A1	20000120	WO 1999-US13947	19990618
W:		AE, AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CU, CZ, EE, GD, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, SL, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM		
RW:		GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG		
BR 9911950	A	20010327	BR 1999-11950	19960618
CA 2332929	AA	20000120	CA 1999-2332929	19990618
AU 9947016	A1	20000201	AU 1999-47016	19990618
AU 765246	B2	20030911		
EP 1093366	A1	20010425	EP 1999-930482	19990618
R:		AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO		
ZA 2000007169	A	20020304	ZA 2000-7169	20001204
NO 2001000116	A	20010108	NO 2001-116	20010108
US 2003045500	A1	20030306	US 2002-214046	20020806
US 2003203921	A1	20031030	US 2003-405314	20030402
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-92171P	P 19980709
			WO 1999-US13947	W 19990618
			US 2001-743392	A3 20010109

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 132:88165

AB The present invention is a method of using certain analogs of glutamic acid and gamma-aminobutyric acid in combination with an anti-viral agent to treat shingles. A method for treating sinus headache and pain using an analgesically effective amt. of a GABA analog and an antiviral agent is also claimed. An analgesic used is gabapentin (10-400 mg) and pregabalin (0.15-65 mg), and an antiviral agent is selected from the group consisting of acyclovir, famciclovir, valacyclovir, and penciclovir.

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000390508 EMBASE

TITLE: [Antidepressants and gabapentinoids - Established and new
drugs in the therapy of chronic pain. Preclinical
and clinical studies].

ANTIDEPRESSIVA UND GABAPENTINOIDE - ETABLIERTE UND NEUE
PHARMAKA IN DER BEHANDLUNG CHRONISCHER SCHMERZEN:
PRAKLINISCHE UND KLINISCHE UNTERSUCHUNGEN.

AUTHOR: Eckhardt K.; Feuerstein T.J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. T.J. Feuerstein, Sekt. Klinische Neuropharmakol.,
Neurologische Universitätsklinik, Neurozentrum Breisacher
Str. 64, D-79106 Freiburg, Germany. feuer@ukl.uni-
freiburg.de

SOURCE: Nervenheilkunde (2000) 19/8 (436-442).

Refs: 30

ISSN: 0722-1541 CODEN: NERVDI

COUNTRY: Germany

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
029 Clinical Biochemistry
037 Drug Literature Index

LANGUAGE: German

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; German

AB Treatment of chronic pain, in contrast to acute pain,
remains to be a therapeutic problem. Despite different aetiologic causes
sensory neurons develop peripheral and central sensitization in the course
of pain chronification resulting in increased sensibility (
hyperalgesia and **allodynia**). Pathophysiological and
biochemical changes follow, reflected in an altered expression and
function of ion channels and receptors and finally in a changed neuronal
phenotype. Tricyclic antidepressants are analgesic in different types of
chronic pain (substance of first choice: amitriptyline), in
contrast to selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) with only
inconsistent effects in controlled studies. Beside their known inhibition
of monoamine reuptake, tricyclic antidepressants modulate ion channels,
among them NMDA receptors, in the dorsal horn of the spinal cord. In
controlled clinical studies **gabapentin** reduced pain
intensity in patients suffering from chronic pain due to
diabetic neuropathy and postherpetic neuralgia. Also **pregabalin**
and **gabapentin**-lactam are antinociceptive in animal models of
chronic pain. A predominant site of action of these drugs is
probably the first nociceptive synapse where they act by diminishing
glutamatergic transmission, by enhancing GABAergic transmission and by
reducing the activity of nociceptive neurons through K(ATP) channels.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:223877 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199900223877

TITLE: **Gabapentin** and **pregabalin**, but not morphine and amitriptyline, block both static and dynamic components of mechanical **allodynia** induced by streptozocin in the rat.

AUTHOR(S): Field, Mark John; McCleary, Scott; Hughes, John; Singh, Lakhbir [Reprint author]

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biology, Parke-Davis Neuroscience Research Centre, Cambridge University Forvie Site, Robinson Way, Cambridge, CB2 2QB, UK

SOURCE: Pain, (March, 1999) Vol. 80, No. 1-2, pp. 391-398. print. CODEN: PAINDB. ISSN: 0304-3959.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 7 Jun 1999

Last Updated on STN: 7 Jun 1999

AB A single injection of streptozocin (50 mg/kg, i.p.) led to the development of static and dynamic **allodynia** in the rat. The two responses were detected, respectively, by application of pressure using von Frey hairs or lightly stroking the hind paw with a cotton bud. Static **allodynia** was present in the majority of the animals within 10 days following streptozocin. In contrast, dynamic **allodynia** took almost twice as long to develop and was only present in approximately 60% of rats. Morphine (1-3 mg/kg, s.c.) and amitriptyline (0.25-2.0 mg/kg, p.o.) dose-dependently blocked static **allodynia**. However, neither of the compounds was effective against dynamic **allodynia**. In contrast, **gabapentin** (10-100 mg/kg, p.o.) and the related compound **pregabalin** (3-30 mg/kg, p.o.) dose-dependently blocked both types of **allodynia**. However, the corresponding R-enantiomer (10-100 mg/kg, p.o.) of **pregabalin**, was found to be inactive. The intrathecal administration of **gabapentin** dose-dependently (1-100 µg/animal) blocked both static and dynamic **allodynia**. In contrast, administration of similar doses of **gabapentin** into the hind paw failed to block these responses. It is suggested that in this model of neuropathic pain dynamic **allodynia** is mediated by A-beta-fibres and the static type involves small diameter nociceptive fibres. These data suggest that **gabapentin** and **pregabalin** possess a superior antiallodynic profile than morphine and amitriptyline, and may represent a novel class of therapeutic agents for the treatment of neuropathic pain.

L17 ANSWER 83 OF 104 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:472501 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:66248
TITLE: Formulations of adenosine A1 receptor agonists
INVENTOR(S): Bountra, Charanjit; Clayton, Nicholas Maughan; Naylor, Alan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Glaxo Group Limited, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001045714	A2	20010628	WO 2000-GB4892	20001219
WO 2001045714	A3	20020228		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
EP 1239881	A2	20020918	EP 2000-985633	20001219
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR			
JP 2003518067	T2	20030603	JP 2001-546653	20001219
US 2003004129	A1	20030102	US 2002-168242	20020618
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1999-30083	A 19991220
			WO 2000-GB4892	W 20001219

AB A method of treating conditions assocd. with **pain** and alleviating the symptoms assocd. comprises administering to a mammal an adenosine A1 agonist or a physiol. acceptable salt or solvate and **gabapentin** or **pregabalin**. The present invention also provides pharmaceutical formulations and patient packs comprising the **combinations**. Thus, (2S,3S,4R,5R)-2-(5-tert-butyl-[1,3,4]oxadiazol-2-yl)-5-[6-(4-chloro-2-fluorophenylamino)purin-9-yl]tetrahydrofuran-3,4-diol was prepd. in a series of steps by the reaction of (3aS,4S,6R,6aR)-6-(6-chloropurin-9-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]dioxole-4-carboxylic acid with 2,2-dimethylpropionic acid hydrazide followed by the cyclization of the resulting compd., and subsequent treatment with 4-chloro-2-fluoroaniline and deprotection.

L17 ANSWER 84 OF 104 USPA

L17 ANSWER 78 OF 104 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:53397 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:98148
TITLE: Compositions comprising GABA analogs and caffeine
INVENTOR(S): Magnus, Leslie; Segal, Catherine A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000002562	A1	20000120	WO 1999-US13670	19990618
W:	AE, AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CU, CZ, EE, GD, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, SL, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
CA 2332915	AA	20000120	CA 1999-2332915	19990618
AU 9946910	A1	20000201	AU 1999-46910	19990618
BR 9911917	A	20010327	BR 1999-11917	19990618
EP 1094817	A1	20010502	EP 1999-930357	19990618
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO			
NZ 508490	A	20030829	NZ 1999-508490	19990618
ZA 2000007168	A	20020304	ZA 2000-7168	20001204
NO 2001000119	A	20010108	NO 2001-119	20010108
US 6326374	B1	20011204	US 2001-743371	20010109
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-92131P P	19980709
			WO 1999-US13670 W	19990618

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 132:98148

AB Compns. that comprise a GABA analog, such as **gabapentin** or **pregabalin** in **combination** with caffeine are disclosed.
The compns. are used to treat **pain** in mammals.

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 79 OF 104 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000430966 EMBASE
TITLE: Anticonvulsants for neuropathic **pain** syndromes:
Mechanisms of action and place in therapy.
AUTHOR: Tremont-Lukats I.W.; Megeff C.; Backonja M.-M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. M.-M. Backonja, Univ. of Wisconsin Hosp. and Clinics,
Department of Neurology, 600 Highland Avenue, Madison, WI
53792-5132, United States. backonja@neurology.wisc.edu
SOURCE: Drugs, (2000) 60/5 (1029-1052).
Refs: 161
ISSN: 0012-6667 CODEN: DRUGAY
COUNTRY: New Zealand
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Neuropathic **pain**, a form of chronic **pain** caused by injury to or disease of the peripheral or central nervous system, is a formidable therapeutic challenge to clinicians because it does not respond well to traditional **pain** therapies. Our knowledge about the pathogenesis of neuropathic **pain** has grown significantly over last 2 decades. Basic research with animal and human models of neuropathic **pain** has shown that a number of pathophysiological and biochemical changes take place in the nervous system as a result of an insult. This property of the nervous system to adapt morphologically and functionally to external stimuli is known as neuroplasticity and plays a crucial role in the onset and maintenance of **pain** symptoms. Many similarities between the pathophysiological phenomena observed in some epilepsy models and in neuropathic **pain** models justify the rationale for use of anticonvulsant drugs in the symptomatic management of neuropathic **pain** disorders. Carbamazepine, the first anticonvulsant studied in clinical trials, probably alleviates **pain** by decreasing conductance in Na(+) channels and inhibiting ectopic discharges. Results from clinical trials have been positive in the treatment of trigeminal neuralgia, painful diabetic neuropathy and postherpetic neuralgia. The availability of newer anticonvulsants tested in higher quality clinical trials has marked a new era in the treatment of neuropathic **pain**. **Gabapentin** has the most clearly demonstrated analgesic effect for the treatment of neuropathic **pain**, specifically for treatment of painful diabetic neuropathy and postherpetic neuralgia. Based on the positive results of these studies and its favourable adverse effect profile, **gabapentin** should be considered the first choice of therapy for neuropathic **pain**. Evidence for the efficacy of phenytoin as an antinociceptive agent is, at best, weak to modest. Lamotrigine has good potential to modulate and control neuropathic **pain**, as shown in 2 controlled clinical trials, although another randomised trial showed no effect. There is potential for phenobarbital, clonazepam, valproic acid, topiramate, **pregabalin** and tiagabine to have antihyperalgesic and antinociceptive activities based on results in animal models of neuropathic **pain**, but the efficacy of these drugs in the treatment of human neuropathic **pain** has not yet been fully determined in clinical trials. The role of anticonvulsant drugs in the treatment of neuropathic **pain** is evolving and has been clearly demonstrated with **gabapentin** and carbamazepine. Further advances in our understanding of the mechanisms underlying neuropathic **pain** syndromes and well-designed clinical trials should further the opportunities to establish the role of anticonvulsants in the treatment of neuropathic **pain**.

L17 ANSWER 74 OF 104 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:511137 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:47219

TITLE: Methods of treating fibromyalgia syndrome, chronic fatigue syndrome and **pain** with dual serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor

INVENTOR(S): Rao, Srinivas G.; Kranzler, Jay D.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cypress Bioscience, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 75 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003053426	A1	20030703	WO 2002-US40976	20021219
W: CA, US				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR				
US 2003130353	A1	20030710	US 2001-28547	20011219
US 6602911	B2	20030805		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-28547	A1 20011219
			US 2001-14149	A2 20011105
OTHER SOURCE(S):			MARPAT 139:47219	
AB The present invention provides a method of treating, in a mammal, chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS), chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS) that is assocd. with depression, a combination of chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS) and fibromyalgia syndrome (FMS), fibromyalgia syndrome (FMS) assocd. with depression, pain , and pain assocd. with depression. The method includes administering a therapeutically effective amt. of a dual serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor compd. or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.				
REFERENCE COUNT: 7			THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT	

L17 ANSWER 75 OF 104 USPATFULL on ST

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 64 OF 104 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-447432 [42] WPIX
CROSS REFERENCE: 2003-201315 [19]; 2003-256233 [25]; 2003-417002 [39]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-118850
TITLE: Treating **pain** e.g. neuropathic and
inflammatory pain in a subject, by
targeting hyperpolarization-activated, cyclic
nucleotide-gated pacemaker channel in sensory cell of the
subject.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 B05 D16
INVENTOR(S): BROWN, S; CHAPLAN, S; DUBIN, A; GUO, H; LEE, D H; LIU, C;
LUO, L
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BROW-I) BROWN S; (CHAP-I) CHAPLAN S; (DUBI-I) DUBIN A;
(GUOH-I) GUO H; (LEED-I) LEE D H; (LIUC-I) LIU C;
(LUOL-I) LUO L
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2003022813	A1	20030130	(200342)*		48

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2003022813	A1	Provisional	US 2001-297108P 20010608
		Provisional	US 2001-347945P 20011107
		Provisional	US 2002-373012P 20020416
			US 2002-158711 20020530

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-158711 20020530; US 2001-297108P
20010608; US 2001-347945P 20011107; US
2002-373012P 20020416

AN 2003-447432 [42] WPIX
CR 2003-201315 [19]; 2003-256233 [25]; 2003-417002 [39]
AB US2003022813 A UPAB: 20030703

NOVELTY - Treating (M1) **pain** in a subject in need of it,
comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective dose
of a composition that decreases the current mediated by an
hyperpolarization-activated, cyclic nucleotide-gated (HCN) pacemaker
channel in a sensory cell of the subject, or administering one or more
inhibitors of an HCN pacemaker protein, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the
following:

(1) an antibody (I) that selectively binds to the carboxy-terminus of
a HCN protein; and

(2) identifying (M2) a compound useful for treating **pain**,
comprising:

(a) contacting a test compound with an HCN pacemaker protein, and
determining the ability of the protein to decrease a current mediated by
an HCN pacemaker channel;

(b) contacting a test compound with a regulatory sequence of an HCN
pacemaker gene or a cellular component that binds to the regulatory
sequence of an HCN pacemaker gene, and determining whether the test
compound decreases the expression of a gene controlled by the regulatory
sequence; or

(c) combining a test compound, a measurably labeled ligand for an HCN
pacemaker protein, and an HCN pacemaker protein, and measuring binding of
the compound to the HCN pacemaker protein by a reduction in the amount of

labeled ligand binding to the HCN pacemaker protein.

ACTIVITY - Analgesic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Decreases current mediated by HCN pacemaker channel; Inhibitor of HCN pacemaker protein; Antisense therapy.

Spontaneous **pain** in the rat mild thermal injury model was blocked by specific pharmacological blockade of HCN channels. A standardized first-degree burn injury was induced in rats. Under deep volatile anesthesia with a **mixture** of isoflurane (4 %) in O₂ an 84 g weight was placed on the dorsum of the animal's left hind foot while the plantar surface was contacted atop a moistened hotplate (56 deg. C) for 20 seconds. Ten minutes after this burn injury, vehicle (saline), morphine (3 mg/kg) or ZD7288 (10 mg/kg) was injected intraperitoneally. Spontaneous **pain** was assessed 0.5 and 1 hour after the compound or vehicle injection in each group. To assess spontaneous **pain**, the animal was placed under a transparent plastic cover on a metal mesh floor. Ten minutes were allowed for acclimatization. Following acclimatization, the cumulative amount of time during which the foot was lifted off the floor, or held in a guarded posture, was measured during specified 10-minute intervals as above. Foot lifts associated with locomotion or grooming were not counted. At 3 mg/kg, efficacy of morphine suppression of spontaneous flinching and guarding was about 89.6 plus or minus 2.1 %. Similarly efficacy of ZD7288 was 89.1 plus or minus 15.7 %. Both morphine and ZD7288 suppressed spontaneous **pain** in an animal model of burn injury **pain**. No adverse behavioral effects were noted.

USE - (M1) is useful for treating **inflammatory pain**, carpal tunnel syndrome **pain**, back **pain**, neck **pain**, sciatica, intercostal neuralgia, opioid resistant **pain**, headache, cluster headache, migraine, trigeminal neuralgia, arthritis, osteoarthritis, and cancer-related **pain** in a subject, especially an animal. (M2) is useful for identifying a compound useful for treating **pain**. (All claimed.) (I) is also useful for treating humans, and to isolate HCN polypeptide.
Dwg.0/12

L17 ANSWER 65 OF 104 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:141204 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:191891

TITLE: GABA analogs to prevent and treat gastrointestinal damage and ethanol withdrawal syndrome

INVENTOR(S): Guglietta, Antonio; Taylor, Charles, Price, Jr.; Ren, Jiayuan; Watson, W. P.; Rafferty, Michael Francis; Diop, Laurent; Chovet, Maria; Bueno, Lionel; Little, Hilary J.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Company, USA; The University of Oklahoma

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9908671	A1	19990225	WO 1998-US17082	19980818
W:	AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CU, CZ, EE, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, SL, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 9892930	A1	19990308	AU 1998-92930	19980818

EP 1009399	A1	20000621	EP 1998-945758	19980818
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
BR 9812133	A	20000718	BR 1998-12133	19980818
JP 2001515033	T2	20010918	JP 2000-509411	19980818
CA 2297163	C	20011120	CA 1998-2297163	19980818
NZ 502729	A	20021025	NZ 1998-502729	19980818
ZA 9807493	A	19990707	ZA 1998-7493	19980819
US 6127418	A	20001003	US 1999-284710	19990419
MX 200001093	A	20001020	MX 2000-1093	20000131
NO 2000000786	A	20000217	NO 2000-786	20000217
US 6242488	B1	20010605	US 2000-567191	20000509
US 2001014698	A1	20010816	US 2001-804742	20010313
US 6426368	B2	20020730		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1997-56753P	P	19970820
US 1998-74794P	P	19980216
US 1998-82936P	P	19980424
WO 1998-US17082	W	19980818
US 1999-284710	A3	19990419
US 2000-567191	A3	20000509

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 130:191891

AB GABA analogs are useful to prevent and treat gastrointestinal damage and ethanol withdrawal syndrome. Preferred treatments employ **gabapentin** or **pregabalin**.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 62 OF 104 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:678656 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:202522

TITLE: **Combinations** of an alpha-2-delta ligand with a selective inhibitor of cyclooxygenase-2

INVENTOR(S): Taylor, Charles Price, Jr.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Company LLC, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 135 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003070237	A1	20030828	WO 2003-IB534	20030212
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
US 2003199567	A1	20031023	US 2003-366798	20030214
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-359295P P	20020222
			US 2002-404365P P	20020819

AB The invention relates to a **combination**, comprising a selective inhibitor of COX-2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a ligand for calcium channel .alpha.2.delta. subunit, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and valdecoxib. Examples of selective inhibitors of COX-2 include valdecoxib, rofecoxib, and celecoxib. Examples of .alpha.2.delta. ligands include **gabapentin, pregabalin**, (3S,4S)-(1-aminomethyl-3,4-dimethyl-cyclopentyl)-acetic acid, and 3-(1-aminomethyl-cyclohexymethyl)-4H-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-5-one hydrochloride (I). The **combinations** are useful for treating certain diseases including cartilage damage, **inflammation, pain**, and arthritis. For example, capsules contg. 25 mg each of valdecoxib and I were prepd.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 59 OF 104 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:885732 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:11205

TITLE: **Combinations** of an endothelin receptor antagonist and an antiepileptic compound having analgesic activity

INVENTOR(S): Dooley, David James

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 120 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001091736	A2	20011206	WO 2001-US14793	20010508
WO 2001091736	A3	20021017		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
EP 1289558	A2	20030312	EP 2001-939002	20010508
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR			
BR 2001011207	A	20030401	BR 2001-11207	20010508
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-208259P	P 20000531
			WO 2001-US14793	W 20010508

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:11205

AB The present invention is a novel **combination** effective for alleviating **pain** comprising an endothelin receptor antagonist or a salt and from 1 to 3 compds. independently selected from the group consisting of antiepileptics having analgesic activity, and pharmaceutical compns. comprising the compds. The administration of endothelin receptor antagonists in these novel **combinations** results in an improved redn. in the frequency and severity of **pain**. The incidence of unwanted side effects can be reduced by these novel **combinations** in comparison to using higher doses of a single agent treatment to achieve a similar therapeutic effect. Thus, tablets contained 4-(7-ethyl-1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2H-1,2-dihydro-1,2-benzothiazine-3-carboxylic acid 1,1-dioxide potassium salt 25, **gabapentin** 25, lactose 50, corn starch (for mix) 10, corn starch (paste) 10, and Mg stearate 5 mg. The **combinations** of the present invention are effective at reversing static **allodynia**, and are thus useful for the treatment of **pain**.

L17 ANSWER 60 OF 104 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:149163 USPATFULL

TITLE: **Combination** of GABA agonists and aldose reductase inhibitors

INVENTOR(S): Mylari, Banavara L., Waterford, CT, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002077319	A1	20020620
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-997039	A1	20011129 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-250448P	20001130 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Gregg C. Benson, Pfizer Inc., Patent Department, MS 4159, Eastern Point Road, Groton, CT, 06340	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	21	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	698	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising **combinations** of a GABA agonist, a prodrug thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of said GABA agonist or said prodrug and an ARI, a prodrug thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of said ARI or said prodrug, kits containing such **combinations** and methods of using such **combinations** to treat mammals, including humans, suffering from diabetic complications such as diabetic neuropathy, diabetic nephropathy, diabetic cardiomyopathy, diabetic retinopathy, diabetic microangiopathy, diabetic macroangiopathy, cataracts or foot ulcers.

17 ANSWER 55 OF 104 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:645886 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:217716
TITLE: Analgesic compositions comprising anti-epileptic compounds
INVENTOR(S): Hurtt, Mark Richard; Mundell, Trevor
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000053225	A1	20000914	WO 2000-US2080	20000127
W:	AE, AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DM, EE, GD, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MA, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, SL, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
CA 2359485	AA	20000914	CA 2000-2359485	20000127
EP 1161263	A1	20011212	EP 2000-909998	20000127
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO			
BR 2000008847	A	20011226	BR 2000-8847	20000127
JP 2002538221	T2	20021112	JP 2000-603714	20000127
US 6451857	B1	20020917	US 2001-936394	20010910
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-123739P P	19990310
			WO 2000-US2080 W	20000127

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 133:217716

AB The present invention is directed to novel **combinations** of one or more anti-epileptic compds. that demonstrate **pain** alleviating properties, with one or more compds. selected from the group consisting of analgesics, NMDA receptor antagonists, NSAIDs, and **combinations** thereof, and pharmaceutical compns. comprising same. It has been discovered that the administration of anti-epileptic compds. that demonstrates **pain** alleviating properties in these novel **combinations** results in an improved redn. in the frequency and severity of **pain**. It is also believed that the incidence of unwanted side effects can be reduced by these novel **combinations** in comparison to using higher doses of a single agent treatment to achieve a similar therapeutic effect. An example was given showing that the **combination** of **gabapentin** and naproxen sodium is **synergistic** in its ability to relieve acute and chronic **pain** in the carrageenan rat footpad thermal **hyperalgesia** test.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 49 OF 104 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:741960 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:305611
 TITLE: Sodium channel blocker compositions for treating or preventing chronic **pain** or convulsion
 INVENTOR(S): Lan, Nancy C.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cocensys, Inc., USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 42 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000061188	A1	20001019	WO 2000-US9387	<u>20000410</u>
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
EP 1169060	A1	20020109	EP 2000-923183	20000410
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO			
JP 2002541215	T2	20021203	JP 2000-610520	20000410
US 2002037926	A1	20020328	US 2001-971007	20011005
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-128543P P	19990409
			WO 2000-US9387 W	20000410

AB Methods of treating or preventing chronic **pain** or convulsion are disclosed by administering to an animal a sodium channel blocker and at least one of **gabapentin** and **pregabalin**. Also disclosed are pharmaceutical compns. and kits for the treatment or prevention of chronic **pain** or convulsion. **Combination** of 1.25 mg/kg oral Co 102862 and 25 mg/kg s.c. **gabapentin** had **synergistic** effect in Chung model of neuropathic rats and much greater withdrawal threshold was obsd. than either compd. alone.
 REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 50 OF 104 USPATFULL on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:172370 USPATFULL
 TITLE: **Combination** of gaba agonists and sorbitol dehydrogenase inhibitors
 INVENTOR(S): Mylari, Banavara L., Waterford, CT, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002091128	A1	20020711
	US 6544998	B2	20030408
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-997038	A1	20011129 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-250069P	20001130 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Gregg C. Benson, Pfizer Inc., Patent Department, MS 4159, Eastern Point Road, Groton, CT, 06340	

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 26
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1908

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising **combinations** of a GABA agonist, a prodrug thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of said GABA agonist or said prodrug and a SDI, a prodrug thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of said SDI or said prodrug, kits containing such **combinations** and methods of using such **combinations** to treat mammals, including humans, suffering from diabetic complications such as diabetic neuropathy, diabetic nephropathy, diabetic cardiomyopathy, diabetic retinopathy, diabetic microangiopathy, diabetic macroangiopathy, cataracts or foot ulcers.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 48 OF 104 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:193991 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:218319
TITLE: **Synergistic** analgesic compositions
comprising anti-epileptic compounds
INVENTOR(S): Magnus-Miller, Leslie; Saltel, Douglas A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9912537	A1	19990318	WO 1998-US17083	19980818
W: AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CU, CZ, EE, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, SL, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9891987	A1	19990329	AU 1998-91987	19980818
AU 750578	B2	20020725		
EP 1011658	A1	20000628	EP 1998-944449	19980818
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
BR 9812162	A	20000718	BR 1998-12162	19980818
JP 2001515859	T2	20010925	JP 2000-510435	19980818
NZ 502671	A	20030131	NZ 1998-502671	19980818
ZA 9808159	A	19990311	ZA 1998-8159	19980907
US 2002115705	A1	20020822	US 2000-463116	20000118
US 6593368	B2	20030715		
MX 200001092	A	20001020	MX 2000-1092	20000131
NO 2000001175	A	20000307	NO 2000-1175	20000307
US 2003065028	A1	20030403	US 2002-75929	20020213
US 2003176505	A1	20030918	US 2003-407888	20030404
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-58207P	P 19970908
			WO 1998-US17083	W 19980818
			US 2000-463116	A3 20000118

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 130:218319

AB Novel **combinations** of anti-epileptic compds. that demonstrate **pain** alleviating properties, selected from the group consisting of analgesics, NMDA receptor antagonists, and NSAIDs and pharmaceutical compns. comprising same are disclosed. It has been discovered that the administration of anti-epileptic compds. that demonstrate **pain** alleviating properties in these novel **combinations** results in an improved redn. in the frequency and severity of **pain**. It is also believed that the incidence of unwanted side effects can be reduced by these novel **combinations** in comparison to using higher doses of a single agent treatment to achieve a similar therapeutic effect. The present invention is also directed to methods of using effective amts. of the novel pharmaceutical compns. to treat **pain** in mammals. Combination of **gabapentin** (I) and naproxen sodium (II) was **synergistic** in its ability to relieve acute and chronic **pain**. The ED50 of a **combination** of I and II was 0.00011 mg/kg each, as compared to 17 and 0.36 mg/kg for each alone.

REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 47 OF 104 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:344528 USPATFULL

TITLE: Liquid pharmaceutical compositions

INVENTOR(S): Kulkarni, Neema M., Randolph, NJ, UNITED STATES
Schneider, Michael, Denzlingen, GERMANY, FEDERAL
REPUBLIC OF

Silbering, Steven B., Forest Hills, NY, UNITED STATES

Meyer-Wonnay, Hans, Emmendingen, GERMANY, FEDERAL
REPUBLIC OF

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002198261	A1	20021226
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-156213	A1	20020528 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-293832P	20010525 (60)
	US 2001-343733P	20011025 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Karen DeBenedictis, Warner-Lambert Company, 2800 Plymouth Road, Ann Arbor, MI, 48105	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	15	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	508	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A liquid pharmaceutical composition of a GABA analog comprising at least one polyhydric alcohol containing 2 to 6 carbon atoms having a pH of about 5.5 to about 7.0 and additionally a two-component liquid pharmaceutical composition comprising a first component comprising a powder **mixture** comprising a GABA analog and a solid polyhydric alcohol, and a second component comprising a liquid base are described, as well as methods to prepare the compositions and a method for treating cerebral diseases, including epilepsy, faintness attacks, hypokinesia and cranial traumas, neurodegenerative disorders, depression, mania and bipolar disorders, anxiety, panic, **inflammation**, renal colic, insomnia, gastrointestinal damage, incontinence, **pain**, including neuropathic **pain**, muscular **pain**, skeletal **pain**, and migraine using a therapeutically effective amount of the pharmaceutical compositions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 39 OF 104 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:633456 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:154954

TITLE: Medicinal compositions containing **gabapentin** or **pregabalin** and N-type calcium channel antagonist

INVENTOR(S): Iwayama, Satoshi; Koganei, Hajime; Fujita, Shinichi; Takeda, Tomoko; Yamamoto, Hiroshi; Niwa, Seiji

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ajinomoto Co., Inc., Japan

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 154 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003066040	A1	20030814	WO 2003-JP1163	20030205
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2002-28208 A 20020205

JP 2002-111068 A 20020412

JP 2002-317480 A 20021031

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:154954

AB Disclosed are medicinal compns. useful as preventives/remedies for **pain** which comprise **gabapentin**, **pregabalin** or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof **combined** with N-type calcium channel antagonists or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof having specified structures. A compd. N-[3-[4-(5H-dibenzo[a,d][7]annulene-5-ylidene)-1-piperidinyl]-3-oxopropyl]-2,2-dimethylpropanamide (I) was prepd. The analgesic effect of oral administration of **gabapentin** 100 mg/kg **combined** with the compd. I 3 mg/kg in **pain** rat model was examd.

REFERENCE COUNT: 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITA

L17 ANSWER 27 OF 104 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:251716 USPATFULL

TITLE: Analgesic compositions comprising anti-epileptic compounds and methods of using same

INVENTOR(S): Magnus, Leslie, Livingston, NJ, UNITED STATES
Saltel, Douglas A., Summit, NJ, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003176505	A1	20030918
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-407888	A1	20030404 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 2000-463116, filed on 18 Jan 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6593368 A 371 of International Ser. No. WO 1998-US17083, filed on 18 Aug 1998, PENDING		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-58207P	19970908 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	WARNER-LAMBERT COMPANY, 2800 PLYMOUTH RD, ANN ARBOR, MI, 48105	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	15	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	2 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	457	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention is directed to novel combinations of anti-epileptic compounds that demonstrate pain alleviating properties, with compounds selected from the group consisting of analgesics, NMDA receptor antagonists, and NSAIDs and pharmaceutical compositions comprising same. It has been discovered that the administration of anti-epileptic compounds that demonstrate pain alleviating properties in these novel combinations results in an improved reduction in the frequency and severity of pain. It is also believed that the incidence of unwanted side effects can be reduced by these novel combinations in comparison to using higher doses of a single agent treatment to achieve a similar therapeutic effect. The present invention is also directed to methods of using effective amounts of the novel pharmaceutical compositions to treat pain in mammals.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 28 OF 104 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:93667 USPATFULL

TITLE: Analgesic compositions comprising anti-epileptic compounds and methods of using same

INVENTOR(S): Magnus-Miller, Leslie, Livingston, NJ, UNITED STATES
Saltel, Douglas A., Summit, NJ, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003065028	A1	20030403
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-75929	A1	20020213 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 2000-463116, filed on 18 Jan 2000, PENDING A 371 of International Ser. No. WO 1998-US17083, filed on 18 Aug 1998, PENDING		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-58207P	19970908 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	

FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Warner-Lambert Company, 2800 Plymouth Road, Ann Arbor,
MI, 48105
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 15
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 458

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention is directed to novel combinations of anti-epileptic compounds that demonstrate pain alleviating properties, with compounds selected from the group consisting of analgesics, NMDA receptor antagonists, and NSAIDs and pharmaceutical compositions comprising same. It has been discovered that the administration of anti-epileptic compounds that demonstrate pain alleviating properties in these novel combinations results in an improved reduction in the frequency and severity of pain. It is also believed that the incidence of unwanted side effects can be reduced by these novel combinations in comparison to using higher doses of a single agent treatment to achieve a similar therapeutic effect. The present invention is also directed to methods of using effective amounts of the novel pharmaceutical compositions to treat pain in mammals.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 29 OF 104 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:214316 USPATFULL
TITLE: ANALGESIC COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING ANTI-EPILEPTIC COMPOUNDS AND METHODS OF USING SAME
INVENTOR(S): MAGNUS-MILLER, LESLIE, LIVINGSTON, NJ, UNITED STATES
SALTEL, DOUGLAS A., SUMMIT, NJ, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002115705	A1	20020822
	US 6593368	B2	20030715
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-463116	A1	20000118 (9)
	WO 1998-US17083		19980818
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	MICHAEL J ATKINS, WARNER LAMBERT COMPANY, 2800 PLYMOUTH ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI, 48105		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	15		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	2 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	457		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention is directed to novel combinations of anti-epileptic compounds that demonstrate pain alleviating properties, with compounds selected from the group consisting of analgesics, NMDA receptor antagonists, and NSAIDs and pharmaceutical compositions comprising same. It has been discovered that the administration of anti-epileptic compounds that demonstrate pain alleviating properties in these novel combinations results in an improved reduction in the frequency and severity of pain. It is also believed that the incidence of unwanted side effects can be reduced by these novel combinations in comparison to using higher doses of a single agent treatment to achieve a similar therapeutic effect. The present invention is also directed to methods of using effective amounts of the novel pharmaceutical compositions to treat pain in mammals

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 30 OF 104 USPATFULL on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:129963 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Composition comprising a tramadol material and an anticonvulsant drug
 INVENTOR(S): Codd, Ellen E., Blue Bell, PA, United States
 Martinez, Rebecca P., Abington, PA, United States
 Rogers, Kathryn E., Audubon, PA, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ortho-McNeil Pharmaceutical, Inc., Raritan, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6562865	B1	20030513
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-634904		20000809 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-150201P	19990820 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Seidel, Marianne C.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Kim, Vickie	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	11	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	828	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a **combination** of a tramadol material and an anticonvulsant drug and to the pharmacological use of the composition in treating conditions of **pain** and neurologic or psychiatric disorders. The composition produces a **combination** product having improved properties, requiring less of each ingredient and producing a **synergistic** effect.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 31 OF 104 USPATFULL on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:55008 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Clear oil-containing pharmaceutical compositions containing a therapeutic agent
 INVENTOR(S): Chen, Feng-Jing, Salt Lake City, UT, UNITED STATES
 Patel, Mahesh V., Salt Lake City, UT, UNITED STATES
 Fikstad, David T., Salt Lake City, UT, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002032171	A1	20020314
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-877541	A1	20010608 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-345615, filed on 30 Jun 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6267985 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-751968, filed on 29 Dec 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-375636, filed on 17 Aug 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6309663		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Mark A. Wilson, REED & ASSOCIATES, 3282 Alpine Road, Portola Valley, CA, 94028		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	205		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	4418		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions and methods

for improved solubilization of triglycerides and improved delivery of therapeutic agents. Compositions of the present invention include a carrier, where the carrier is formed from a combination of a triglyceride and at least two surfactants, at least one of which is hydrophilic. Upon dilution with an aqueous medium, the carrier forms a clear, aqueous dispersion of the triglyceride and surfactants.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 32 OF 104 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:202474 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:215340

TITLE: Pharmaceutical composition comprising **gabapentin** or an analogue thereof and an .alpha.-aminoamide, and its analgesic use

INVENTOR(S): Salvati, Patricia; Veneroni, Orietta; Maj, Roberto; Fariello, Ruggero; Benatti, Luca

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Newron Pharmaceuticals S.p.A., Italy

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003020273	A2	20030313	WO 2002-EP8910	20020809
WO 2003020273	A3	20030904		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1287853	A1	20030305	EP 2001-121069	20010903
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2001-121069 A 20010903

AB A pharmaceutical compn. for analgesic use is disclosed which comprises **gabapentin** or an analog thereof (**pregabalin** or tiagabine) and an .alpha.-aminoamide. A **synergistic** effect of the resp. analgesic activities without concomitant increase of side effects was obsd.

L17 ANSWER 33 OF 104 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:220460 USPATFULL

TITLE: Inhibitors of phospholipase enzymes

INVENTOR(S): Seehra, Jasbir S., Lexington, MA, UNITED STATES
Kaila, Neelu, Natick, MA, UNITED STATES
McKew, John C., Arlington, MA, UNITED STATES
Lovering, Frank, Acton, MA, UNITED STATES
Bemis, Jean E., Arlington, MA, UNITED STATES
Xiang, YiBin, Acton, MA, UNITED STATES

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): American Home Products Corporation, Madison, NJ (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION: US 2003153751 A1 20030814
APPLICATION INFO.: US 2002-75079 A1 20020508 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-677006, filed on 29
Sep 2000, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
1999-256413, filed on 24 Feb 1999, ABANDONED

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-100426P	19980225 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Steven R. Eck, Five Giralda Farms, Madison, NJ, 07940	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	97	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	4764	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Novel compounds are disclosed which inhibit the activity of phospholipase enzymes in a mammal, particularly cytosolic phospholipase A.sub.2. Pharmaceutical compositions comprising such compounds and methods of treatment using such compositions are also disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 34 OF 104 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:163731 USPATFULL
TITLE: Isobutylgaba and its derivatives for the treatment of
pain
INVENTOR(S): Singh, Lakhbir, Cambridgeshire, United Kingdom
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Company, Morris Plains, NJ, United
States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6001876		19991214
	WO 9803167		19980129
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-43358		19980715 (9)
	WO 1997-US12390		19970716
			19980715 PCT 371 date
			19980715 PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1996-22337P	19960724 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Reamer, James H.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Anderson, Elizabeth M.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	15	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	18 Drawing Figure(s); 18 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	461	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The instant invention is a method of using certain analogs of glutamic acid and gamma-aminobutyric acid in **pain** therapy.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 35 OF 104 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:257302 USPATFULL
TITLE: Solid carriers for improved delivery of active
ingredients in pharmaceutical compositions
INVENTOR(S): Patel, Mahesh V., Salt Lake City, UT, UNITED STATES
Chen, Feng-Jing, Salt Lake City, UT, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003180352	A1	20030925
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-159601	A1	20020530 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-800593, filed on 6 Mar 2001, PENDING Division of Ser. No. US 1999-447690, filed on 23 Nov 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6248363		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	REED & ASSOCIATES, 800 MENLO AVENUE, SUITE 210, MENLO PARK, CA, 94025		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	55		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	4 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	4625		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention provides solid pharmaceutical compositions for improved delivery of a wide variety of active ingredients contained therein or separately administered. In one embodiment, the solid pharmaceutical composition includes a solid carrier, the solid carrier including a substrate and an encapsulation coat on the substrate. The encapsulation coat can include different **combinations** of active ingredients, hydrophilic surfactant, lipophilic surfactants and triglycerides, and solubilizers. In another embodiment, the solid pharmaceutical composition includes a solid carrier, the solid carrier being formed of different **combinations** of active ingredients, hydrophilic surfactants, lipophilic surfactants and triglycerides, and solubilizers. The compositions of the present invention can be used for improved delivery of active ingredients.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 36 OF 104 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:226682 USPATFULL

TITLE: Use of GABA analogs such as **Gabapentin** in the manufacture of a medicament for treating **inflammatory** diseases

INVENTOR(S): Schrier, Denis, Ann Arbor, MI, United States
Taylor, Jr., Charles Price, Chelsea, MI, United States
Westlund High, Karin Nanette, League City, TX, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Company, Morris Plains, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6329429	B1	20011211
	WO 9858641		19981230
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-403867		19991025 (9)
	WO 1998-US13107		19980624
			19991025 PCT 371 date
			19991025 PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-50736P	19970625 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Geist, Gary	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Deemie, Robert W.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Ashbrook, Charles W., Purchase, Jr., Claude F.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	10	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 9 Drawing Figure(s); 9 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 603

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB GABA analogs such as **gabapentin** and **pregabalin** are
useful to prevent and treat **inflammatory** diseases.